

U R B A N
neighborhood
REIMAGINED

*community-driven urbanism for
futures of social urban resilience*

URBAN NEIGHBOURHOOD REIMAGINED
community-driven urbanism for futures of social urban resilience

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ABSTRACT

Recent research has shown that the trend of rapid social change in cities is a largely neglected issue behind a variety of global urban crises with unexpected local impacts. Consequently, there is a growing demand for an approach of social urban resilience in city planning, in order to improve the adaptability of the social-ecological system of a city to these global trends. To more widely apply this approach, evaluating new methods to develop practical tools and holistic strategies is required.

This thesis argues that urbanism should promote social resiliency by changes at the local, community level. The research question was, in what ways, and to what extent, can urban planning practice contribute to this goal. The aim was to examine potential tools and methods that current planning practices could use to facilitate a community-driven empowering process by which to improve an urban community's capacity to self-organise, and ultimately thrive, from these changes. This thesis seeks to provide answers to this question in two parts: Research, and Case Study, which are linked together by applying the output of the former to the process of the latter, respectively.

The Research chapter responds to the research question by defining a framework for social urban resilience through a literature review, and by examining practical tools through benchmarking the Promising Practices of urban intervention from two different cities within this framework. In the Case Study, the defined framework and tools are evaluated by developing an example planning strategy for the inner-city district of Moabit, in the city of Berlin, Germany. This strategy was developed through backcasting, analysis of current local conditions and future opportunities, which provided meaningful, locally adapted development agendas within the social urban resilience framework.

This Case Study demonstrates that combining the promising practices from benchmarking and backcasting is a viable method to develop conceptual strategies for a community-driven urban intervention process with qualitative goals for social urban resilience. The planner's role in the described process should focus on facilitating the communicating and realizing of a variety of interests.

Further research on social urban resilience in planning should develop a better understanding of which efforts are required for a comprehensive process to improve social urban resilience of a neighbourhood, including cross-scale and cross-discipline interaction. Further pragmatic investigations regarding the methods used should include local stakeholders in the example planning strategy and reflect on their feedback in developing participation and revising the implementation process. This future work should also examine the success of the strategy and the single interventions contributing to the social urban resilience goal, and how they could be comprehensively evaluated before and after implementation.

Key words: urban planning, social urban resilience, resilient urban community, scenarios, benchmarking, backcasting, community-driven planning

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TIIVISTELMÄ

Kaupunkien nopeat sosiaaliset muutokset ja niiden vaikutusten sivuuttaminen kaupunkien kehityksessä vaikuttavat maailmanlaajuisiin kriiseihin sekä aiheuttavat arvaamattomia paikallisia ilmiöitä. Tästä johtuen, kaupunkien nousevana haastena on parantaa yhteiskunnan resilienssiä ja kaupunkijärjestelmien sopeutuvuutta muutoksiin. Tavoitetta on tarpeen lähestyä suunnittelussa uusin kokeilullisin menetelmin käyttökelpoisten suunnittelutyökalujen ja -strategioiden kehittämiseksi.

Diplomityö väittää, että kaupunkisuunnittelun tulisi edistää kaupunkiyhteiskunnan resilienssiä (social urban resilience), muutoksilla jotka alkavat paikallisyhteisöjen ja naapurustojen tasolta. Työn tavoitteena oli kokeilla erilaisia suunnittelumenetelmiä ja -työkaluja, joita kaupunkisuunnittelu voisi käyttää mahdollistaakseen yhteisölähtöisen suunnitteluprosessin, jonka tavoitteena on yhteisön itseohjautuvuus ja menestyminen tulevaisuuden odottamattomien muutosten edessä.

Työ on jaettu tutkimus ja tapaustutkimus osiin, jotka tarkastelevat edellä asetettua kysymystä eri menetelmin ja linkittyvät toisiinsa lopputuloksessa. Ensimmäisen tutkimusosion kappale määrittelee kaupunkiyhteiskunnan resilienssin konseptuaalisen viitekehyksen (social urban resilience framework) kirjallisuuskatsauksen pohjalta sekä kehittää toisessa kappaleessa suunniteltuja työkaluja kahden eri kaupungin käytännönesimerkeistä kokeilevalla benchmarking menetelmällä. Tapaustutkimus soveltaa tutkimusosiossa kehitettyä viitekehystä ja suunnittelutyökaluja kehittäääkseen Moabitin kaupunginosan yhteisön resilienssiä ja mukautuvuutta parantavan esimerkkistrategian. Strategiaa lähestyttiin puolestaan backcasting prosessin kautta, joka pyrki tarkentamaan paikalliset kehitystavoitteet nykytilanteen analyysistä ja tulevaisuuden skenaarioista esiin nousevien mahdollisuuksien pohjalta.

Tapaustutkimus osoittaa, että backcasting- ja benchmarking -menetelmien yhdistäminen on toteutuskelpoinen työskentelytapa yhteisölähtöiseen prosessiin, jonka tavoitteena on kehittää laadullisiin kriteereihin perustuva konseptuaalinen kaupunkisuunnittelustrategia. Tässä prosessissa suunnittelijan roolin tulisi keskittyä erilaisten tarpeiden kommunikoinnin ja käytännöntoteutuksen mahdollistamiseen.

Aiheen tutkimisessa voisi jatkossa keskittyä syvemmin käytännön eri sovellusten ja niiden vaikutusten arvoinnin kehittämiseen. Menetelmien kehittäminen vaatisi käytännön tutkimusta, joka pyrkisi analysoimaan käytettyjä menetelmiä, niiden käyttökelpoisuutta osallistamiseen, sekä siitä seuraavaa palautetta. Lisäksi, olisi tarpeen pohtia, mitä muita keinoja ja tahoja tulisi sisällyttää kokonaisvaltaiseen sosiaalista resilienssiä edistävään monialaiseen ja moniulotteiseen suunnitteluprosessiin. On tärkeää myös kysyä, miten tuloksena kehitetyn strategian sekä käytännön toteutusten vaikutusta yhteisön sosiaaliseen resilienssiin voidaan arvioida tai mitata ennen ja jälkeen toteutuksen.

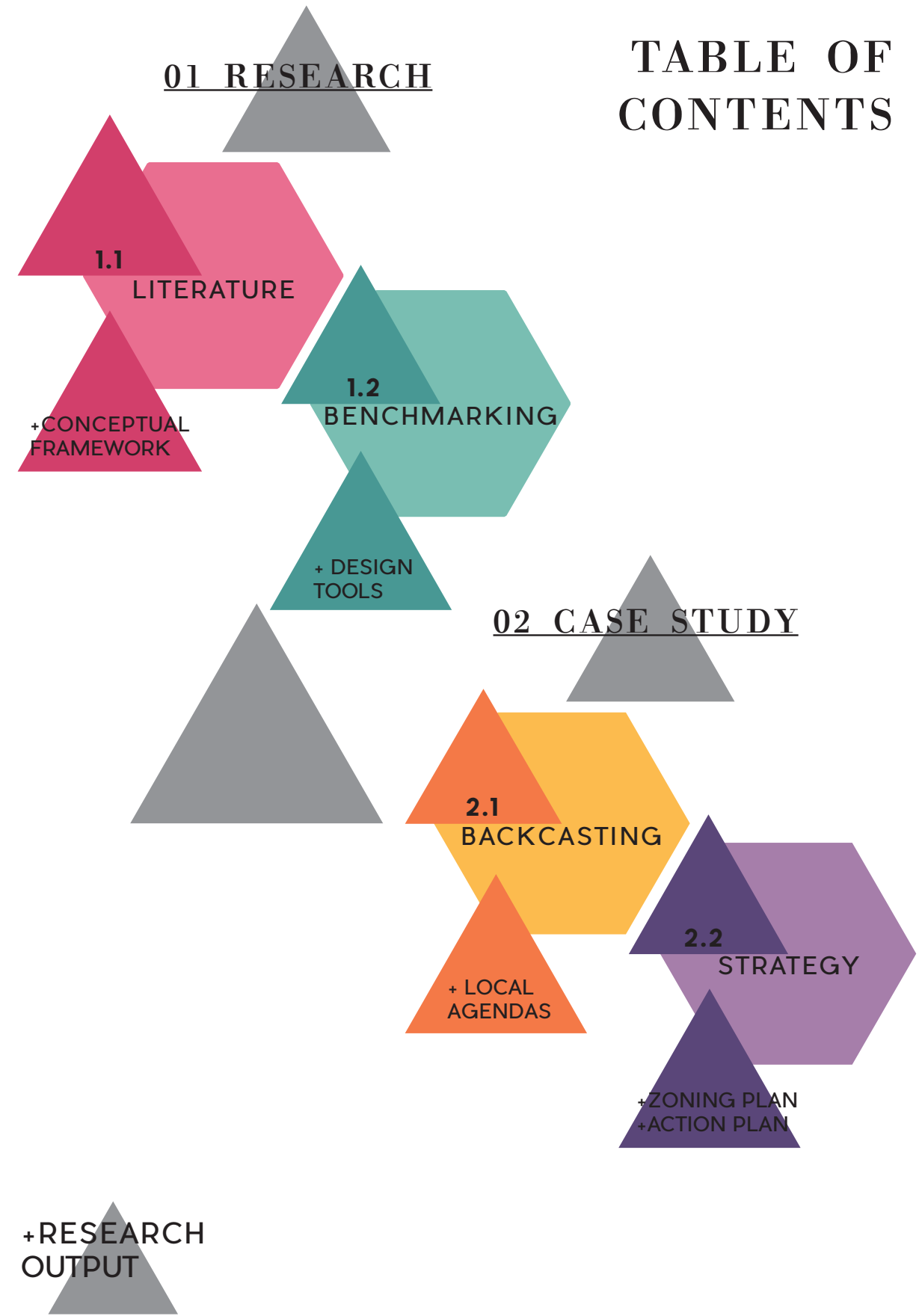
avainsanat: kaupunkisuunnittelu, kaupunkiyhteiskunnan resilienssi, mukautuva kaupunkiyhteisö, skenaariot, benchmarking, backcasting, yhteisölähtöinen suunnittelu



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GLOSSARY

TREND

is defined as a long-term pattern that is currently taking place and that could contribute to amplifying global risks and/or altering the relationship between them. The focus on trends can contribute to risk mitigation; for example, better planned urbanization can help alleviate certain risks that concentrate in urban areas. Trends are occurring with certainty and can have both positive and negative consequences. (WEF,2015)

CRISIS

is a crucial or decisive point or situation; a turning point. (Resilience Alliance,2010)

DISTURBANCES

are external slow stresses and fast shocks that disrupt ecosystems, or communities. (Resilience Alliance,2010)

SOCIAL-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM (SES)

is an integrated system of ecosystem and human societies with reciprocal feedbacks and interdependence. The concept emphasizes the “humans-in-nature” perspective. (Resilience Alliance,2010)

RESILIENCE

is the capacity of a system to absorb disturbances or changes and to retain its essential features and identity as well as learn from the change and identify and amplify the potential positive transformations (Resilience Alliance,2010)

ADAPTABILITY

is the capacity of actors in a system to influence resilience. In a social-ecological system (SES), this amounts to the capacity of humans to manage resilience. Adaptability of a complex SES is based on its self-organization and is mainly a function of the social component, the individuals and groups acting to manage the system resilience.(Walker et.al, 2004).

RESILIENT SUSTAINABLE SYSTEM

is an approach providing insight into the characteristics of urban fabric and management that create resilient systems by overlapping strategies that improve qualities that support both resilience and sustainability at once. The approach acknowledges that some of the qualities of urban systems should shouldn't be retained and that disturbances are new opportunities to reinvent those systems. (Gibberd, 2016)

SOCIAL RESILIENCE

refers to the capacity of individuals or groups within a community or a society to self-organise and adapt to stresses on their social infrastructure as result of social, political or environmental changes, and maintain the core functions as a community. (The World Bank, 2012)

SELF-ORGANIZING

means the capacity of communities and individuals to harness local resources and expertise to evaluate their own vulnerabilities and capabilities and to help themselves in stress. (Coaffe, 2013)

URBAN COMMUNITY

The term community refers to a group sharing a set of common interests and encompasses both physical and social conditions of human ecology. An urban community is larger and denser and more heterogenous than homogenous rural community. Spatially, social relations and structure of a community can be explained by distance and movement: social contacts consist of the size of the social circle and the number of contacts. This factor is larger in cities, but contributes to the feeling of less intimacy and immediacy in human contact. In cities, the forms of contact are also more varied, giving the urban community its complexity. However the division is conceptual and and fits in between a gradient of conditions.(Park, 1925) Because of the physical and social scale and diversity of urban community, creating social cohesion and a sense of community is more difficult than in rural areas. (Sennett, 1970) (England, 2011)

(HUMAN) VALUES

means the principles that an individual or society considers desirable. Some values don't affect human activities but some guide decision-making. Values are changing as societal, cultural, political, and economic priorities change and are essential in the development of human habitats in such a way that they will respond to the emerging global issues and become resilient and liveable. (Twomey et.al, 2010; Daffara, 2011)

SOCIAL CAPITAL

means community assets created informally, such as sense of community and neighbouring, or formally such as empowerment and citizen participation. Social capital contributes to place attachment and has a great importance for the sense of responsibility and adaptability of a community. (Manzo et.al, 2006)

PLACE ATTACHMENT

is a term in psychology referring to an affective bond between people or communities and places created by place-based social and psychological ties. It is created by the feelings and beliefs about local community places and can contribute to people's values and identity, both positively and negatively. These bonds with places will impact people's engagement to places to improve them, or to respond to changes within them. Therefore it plays an important role in an ecological approach to community-based planning and efforts in neighbourhood revitalization.(Manzo et.al, 2006)

IDENTITY OF A PLACE

can be created by both that place's civic symbols, locales that come to symbolise the place over time to its residents or outsiders, as well as the place's value as the locale to the residents inscribe personal memories and feeling of belonging. Places with such identification provide windows of opportunity to sustain hope for the future. These locales may also contribute over time to the personal identity of the residents of the place (place identity). (Healey, 2012; Manzo et.al, 2006)

URBAN COMMONS

can be seen as the common resources that urban residents share and provide a number of benefits to the community (Foster, 2011). For example shared spaces, resources or services in the city. According to Harvey the production of urban commons by redefining urban goods as urban commons through communicating mutual interests is the community's role. According to Swyngedouw the urban designer's role is to guide the community in this production of urban commons. (Harvey 2011; Swyngedouw, 2011)

PUBLIC REALM

places of agreement as to the city's common ground, where differences are celebrated but also blurred. These are the places of shared experience, where diversity coexists with community, where participation and interaction are open to all. The public realm is a powerful symbol of the enduring social relationships that define the contemporary city and which are critical to its success (Sennett, 2016)

STRATEGIC PLANNING

refers to opening or keeping possibilities open for discretion and choice within the planning system. (Mäntysalo et.al, 2015)

FUTURES STUDIES

aim at to describing and comparing alternative possibilities in order to challenge the current state, adapt to a likely future or even influence the future by changing the course of current developments. The goal is capacity of communities and cities to co-create preferred futures rather than just adapt to the expected changes. (Phdungsilp, 2011; Daffara, 2011)

SCENARIO

a method to imagine future possibilities and identify relevant drivers of development to enable the decision makers to make decisions keeping the uncertainties of future in mind (Hoch, 2016)

VISION

is used in futures studies methods and in strategic planning as a first step to reach long term development goals and it compares to a forecast of the expected development. (Phdungsilp, 2011)

BACKCASTING

is a method, using scenarios to provide a strategy for action to reach a desired future vision within a chosen framework of development criteria. Backcasting consists of a variety of steps and those of constructing a vision, analysing current situation and developing scenarios are generally also included. Backcasting can be used for community visioning to encourage participation of different stakeholders to create a shared vision for their city (Phdungsilp, 2011).

(URBAN) BENCHMARKING

is a method that allows identifying the main opportunities and challenges of a given area in a project specific set of indicators. Urban benchmarking is a feasible method when assessing developments that require relative evaluation based on non-quantitative measures. As a comparison method it provides a good starting point for learning and adaptation (Rok, 2013).

0.1
RELEVANCE

0.2
RESEARCH
QUESTION

0.3
PROCESS

0.4
MANIFESTO

This chapter approaches urbanism from the point of view of addressing global challenges. It includes discussion of some approaches that currently dominate planning practices coping with urban futures, and introduces the approach of social urban resilience chosen for this thesis. Finally the conceptual framework of social urban resilience is outlined, main indicators of this concept are identified, and the central concept of community-driven development is defined. This provides the framework for the study's purpose, the research question, and explaining the choice and use of the research methods.

00
INTRO

RELEVANCE



0.1 RELEVANCE

The shift from solving static problems to coping with uncertainties within planning strategies is a relevant issue in urbanism of today. Coping with present global development trends has changed the planning profession. For example, it is noteworthy accounting for climate change alone has revolutionised planning practices and how for example the notion of sustainability has since developed and been adopted from global agendas to local planning goals (Neuvonen et.al, 2014). But despite past attempts to impose global agendas to address global development issues, current data demonstrates a systematic failure to respond to the issues of environmental and economic concerns alongside conflicts fuelling social instability and an ever increasing number of hazards that are threatening the cities of the world (UN, 2002, World Economic Forum, 2015). Another phenomenon, a shift to seeing urban spaces as supporting sites of political articulation has been articulated through social urban movements in early 2010's, such as the Occupy movement, which are manifesting the public's belief in their democratic right to urban commons. (Krasny, 2014, Ferguson, 2014).

The mentioned phenomena link together the globally urgent issue of recreating urban spaces and redefining resources as commons which support sustainability and equity. This brings to fore the significance of social impacts and urban communities in relation to the planning efforts concerning urban futures.

This means a new emphasized responsibility for city planners to consider large-scale, socio-economical changes. Cities are key to addressing such issues as the urban environment shapes its population's conditions of life and global social patterns. The current problem is that good strategic planning with a comprehensive approach is required to adapt to current trends. Such approach is not always applied in Europe, relying instead mostly on the conventional blue-print planning. Current adaptation goals have primarily targeted developing communities suffering from unequal distribution of rights and resources (World

Bank, 2008, 2012, UN-Habitat, 2004, 2013, 2015) and mostly respond to specific, local impacts of crises. Conventional approaches of planning tend to react to changes by aiming to control and sustain current conditions of the urban system by specific solutions instead of adapting. This bias results in overlooking a variety of underlying problems and tends to fuel those that are often unacknowledged, such as social inequalities. The present literature review provides insight into this perspective and discusses the relevance of new planning approaches

Although there are recorded efforts of planners to adapt to global challenges there is a lack of social viewpoints and official commitment to these adaptation efforts in developed cities (Kerr et.al; 2010; ICLE, 2015; Carmin et.al, 2012). However, in the vivid example of the current refugee crisis it is becoming evident how the relationship of cities to conflicts keeps intensifying (Suri, 2015). This can be interpreted as just one of many possible future possible scenarios. Different drivers of crises, from environmental to economic or social, might trigger such large-scale global human migration where population changes cannot be dealt with by simple targeted solutions. The Case Study of the neighbourhood of Moabit presented in this thesis is related to this very phenomenon of recent large scale global movements. In fact, the neighbourhood is very much affected by the 2015 European refugee influx in 2015 as the great proportion of the masses arriving to Berlin, Germany were waiting for their registration in central Moabit.

It seems evident that in a future where similar large-scale changes might occur, it is essential to act proactively to prepare the urban community for multiple scenarios. The emergent concept of social urban resilience prepares a city to adapt and adopt self-organised urban communities. The concept further provides an excellent perspective regarding the adaptation of global cities facing uncertain futures.

Efforts have shown it is not enough to implement only large scale agendas or only individual actions.

HOW TO FACILITATE COMMUNITY DRIVEN SOCIAL RESILIENCE BY URBAN PLANNING ?

0.2

RESEARCH QUESTION

Therefore, there is a real need for uncertainty-oriented strategic planning for unexpected complex issues by strengthening urban communities. It is essential to allow communities to fully engage in understanding the urgency of adapting to uncertainties. This thesis investigates how self-organised, community level practices might both change the values of individuals and initiate greater changes in scaling up to larger-scale efforts and contribute to making cities more adaptive to unforeseen futures. The third section of the literature review defines the concept of social urban resilience of self-organized urban communities, discussing the problems of it and the qualities and actions required to improve it proactively.

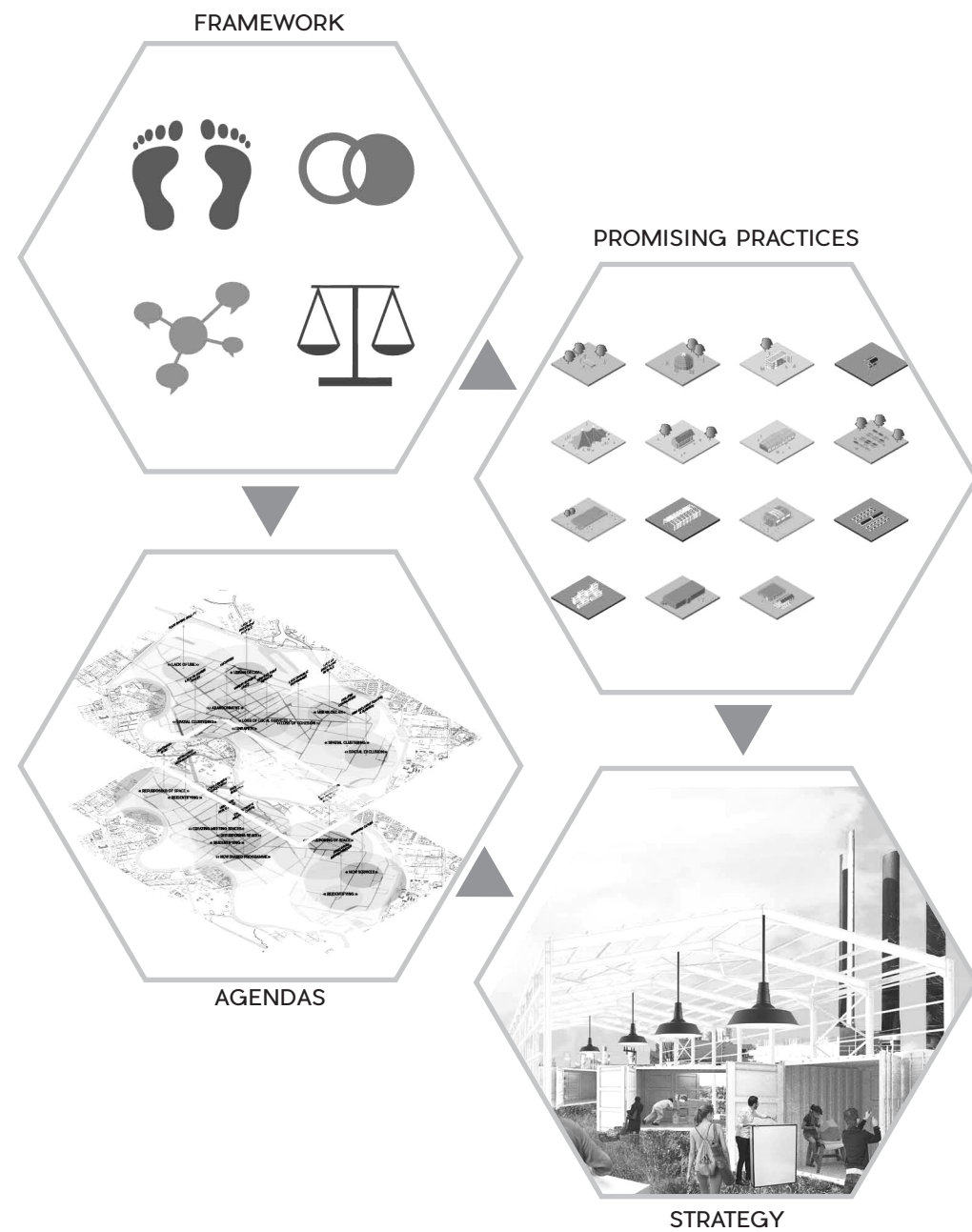
0.2 RESEARCH QUESTION

Having established the relevancy of the uncertainty oriented urban planning, urbanism should, instead of pleasing only local desires, address the common societal weaknesses that might contribute to both plausible and unexpected scenarios impairing the existence of an urban community or potentially cascading into larger crisis. In order to tackle these weaknesses with urbanism, it is essential to understand how to sustain a community's essence while reorganising the urban system to reach a higher level of resilience.

The aim of this study was to find ways to increase social urban resilience. The literature review discusses this goal, its precondition to seize the opportunity of change, and use this momentum for social learning and reorganisation of a system. The key to facilitating this

change is grasping and harnessing the opportunities created by the new conditions emerging from such change and subsequently the identity of the place. Building social urban resilience is about understanding both sides of the changes, the conditions that have to be retained and the ones that should be transformed. New practical tools are needed as most current methods fail to comprehensively address urban futures. Furthermore, the urban community should occupy a central, proactive role in this process. This brings us to the question of the research: How can urban planning process facilitate self-organised improvement in social urban resilience of an urban neighbourhood community?

These themes of uncertain futures and building resilience go hand in hand with the field of futures studies. Thus, the methods applied in this research were also inspired by futures studies. Futures studies in this case provide a meaningful point of view that serves to address especially the features of complexity and unexpectedness in building social urban resilience by urban design. The chosen methods are benchmarking and backcasting, which have been applied in different ways to urbanism. This thesis seeks to build a link between the previously discussed concepts and the planning practice by exploring these methods. The last part of the literature review introduces the background of the methods and their relevance and use in building social urban resilience.



0.3 PROCESS

The aim of this thesis was first to create a framework and practical tools for building social urban resilience, and second, to experiment with them in practice. The structure of the work was divided into two parts, research that focuses on the former, and a case study that focuses on the latter. In reality, the process consisted of parallel theoretical and creative processes, so the chapters here were ordered according to the relevant output and the method used for each. Backcasting was chosen as the main strategic method to try out the process of developing an example strategy for the Berlin district of Moabit.

The research part had the purpose of setting the criteria for the steps of backcasting and finding practical tools for applying their outcome in the strategy. For clarity, the research part is divided in this work into two parts according to these aims: literature study defining the framework of social urban resilience, which is followed by the benchmarking of promising practices within this framework.

The literature review was aiming to explain the background and define the concept of social urban resilience. The review the various approaches to resilience by building self-organising community capabilities and shared future visions as ways to contribute to this aim. The final output of the literature review was the identification of a conceptual framework and methodologies to apply in further investigations.

The benchmarking supports the conceptual framework in order to develop practical design tools for planning the self-organisation of community in order to build social urban resilience. The benchmarking is looking at promising large-scale strategies and successful small-scale projects from two different cities that survived two different crises. The aim was to find a way to import and adopt knowledge from experiences within other contexts. The final output of the benchmarking phases translates its main conclusions into design tools for the exemplary adaptation strategy in the case study for Moabit.

The intention of the case study was to describe a process model for the development of an urban planning strategy for increasing local social resilience in the urban neighbourhood of Moabit in Berlin. The first part of the case study is introducing the backcasting steps for the chosen location of Moabit. Analysis of the spatial and social conditions of this urban community and the local trends provide the basis for the development of the backcasting scenarios. The analysis is followed by two scenarios discussing certain future developments in order to learn from possible and unforeseen futures. The future opportunities emerging from these scenarios provide meaningful agendas for the exemplary strategy. In the final chapter of the strategy the developed planning tools and the found agendas are first applied to a kind of a guiding zoning plan according to the place based conditions. The second step suggests strategic action to involve stakeholders and implement the plans in order to allow continuous action.



MANIFESTO

0.4 MANIFESTO This manifesto summarises the ideological framework for this thesis, reflecting the discussion points of the following literature review.

» *Local Urbanism and Globalisation Dilemma*

An increasing number of hazards threaten cities. Global cities are part of increasingly connected network of complex relations in multiple domains. Their high interdependency makes them potentially vulnerable to different disturbances and one-sided global problem solving tends to feed an underlying problem of inequality. Therefore, cities need to be seen as key to solving problems, but involving a combination of good local strategic planning with a global perspective is required.

» *Complex Unexpected and Social Priorities*

Global changes are complex and inevitable. Globalization creates a sense of powerlessness and loss of control among local actors that also contributes to unsustainable behaviour. Changing such behaviours that depend on well-established and slow-changing structures of society, such as habits, conventions, rules and values requires developing an awareness and action in smaller community levels of society. (Resilience Alliance, 2012)

» *Change as a Resource and Meaningful Learning*

A city is a system in a process of change, interacting with systems of lower and higher scales and bound to collapse. The collapse and reorganisation phase of the process has the potential for the reinvention of the system. Because of the conscious human being, urban system has the unique possibility to control the process of change by design. To initiate a meaningful social change for more resilient urban life, the conditions of change have to be understood: the identity, how much the system can change, and resistance, how easy it is to change. The system has to be ready to learn and thrive from the new emerging assets.

» *Self-organising Capacity and Just City*

Social urban resilience is place-based and relies on a resilient community that is self-organising and aware of its vulnerabilities and capabilities. In the face of change, the local community has the means to thrive from change. Therefore, the focus on a local community's needs is paramount for improving a city's resilience. More important than supporting the material needs or the physical conditions of the environment are social needs. Social capital is a core factor in achieving resiliency and is the foundation of empowerment. There are a full variety of qualities and meanings behind the experience of a "good city". The goal should be "just city".

» *Urban Commons and Collective Consciousness*

The criteria of resilience for an urban community should be consciousness of global issues in everyday life, and at the same time fulfilment of a variety of individual needs. The public realm serves as a platform for creating their value systems for life through mutual exchange and developing new forms of self-governance and collective action. These new patterns of community dynamics in diversifying cities pose challenges to civic engagement. There is a trend of emphasizing "social" process over the justified outcome and it is therefore important to pay attention to both how to involve and whom to involve. Building social urban resilience requires commitment from the community, the planner and from local governments.

» *Scenarios and Shared Future Visions*

The most important question in developing a city is what the citizens' shared vision of the future is. Methods of future studies provide urbanism with adaptable procedures to start necessary dialogues in order to challenge the current developments and change their course in order to influence the future.



1.1 LITERATURE

1.2 BENCHMARKING

This section provides insights into the background of the thesis by discussing some underlying problems behind global crises that the majority of current planning approaches might overlook or even worsen. City planning should be seen as a key to dealing with these issues, but good strategic planning is needed.

01 RESEARCH

THE BACKGROUND OF GLOBAL CHALLENGES IN URBANISM

In the currently dominant blue-print planning practices of Europe there is a systematic ignorance of two important aspects: the unexpected and the complex nature of the urban change. Planning for the future requires awareness of not only consequences of a locally specific future scenario, but of the common vulnerabilities of the global society (Sassen, 2002), and the citizens of the global cities network, that leave it weak towards all scenarios, both plausible and unexpected. This thesis argues that the challenge is to become aware of these aspects and adopt the new role and new methods of practice that this requires.

Past global trends demonstrate a failure to act to top-priority global challenges. The most urgent current global crises as listed by World Vision include violent conflicts, a refugee crisis, outbreaks of deadly epidemics and a variety of natural disasters driven by climate change (World Vision, 2015). These trends have caused predominant and high environmental and economic concerns, demonstrating a failure to act in the interests of the UN's goals of ensuring sustainable development of poverty eradication and managing consumption and the natural resource base (UN, 2002)¹. Furthermore, the probability of interstate conflicts is on the rise due to the trend of conflicts and crises fuelling social instability (World Economic Forum, 2015). Future crises are unknown, but the global mega trends that face the planet's cities include a growing ecological footprint, declining hopes, an increased pandemic risk, climate change, urbanization of the world, clash of civilisations and cultures, an ageing world population and telecommunications expanding our global village (World Futures Society, 2005).

All these mega-trends and crises have specific local impacts on cities and urbanisation is increasingly affecting underprivileged societies (Mayor et.al, 2001). Intense land use by cities increases their vulnerability, causing further segregation and unequally distributed risks. This is demonstrated in extreme examples in which the unprivileged population is forced to live in unsafe conditions due to lack of available safe land.

Most of the current day disasters reflect such underlying social segregation and inequalities by unevenly distributed impacts of migration, overpopulation, gentrification and other spatial struggles. These social patterns are driven by multiple and altering global level developments that often interact, thus making cities complex entities (Marcuse et.al, 2000).

The stresses impinging upon the global environment and its resources as well as the social capital by substantial urban population growth is destabilizing, making the outcome of future crises less predictable (UN-Habitat, 2015). This increasing pressure causes different shocks to the environment by having unexpected impacts on built environment s and infrastructures, as well as socio-economical structures. However, the current risk-reduction and disaster-response strategies typically focus on specific hazards leaving out a full variety of possible drivers. This may result in overlooking the underlying structural causes of vulnerability, such as the unequal distribution of risk between social groups, and ignoring the roles of local actors and long term planning. (UN-Habitat, 2015; Brown, et.al, 2015). According to Jabareen (2012) it is with increasing urgency that cities should take such complexities and uncertainties of the future into account, thereby building resilience against crises and all types of plausible hazards and unforeseen risks. Preparing for a complex crisis requires that cities improve their understanding of complex relationships

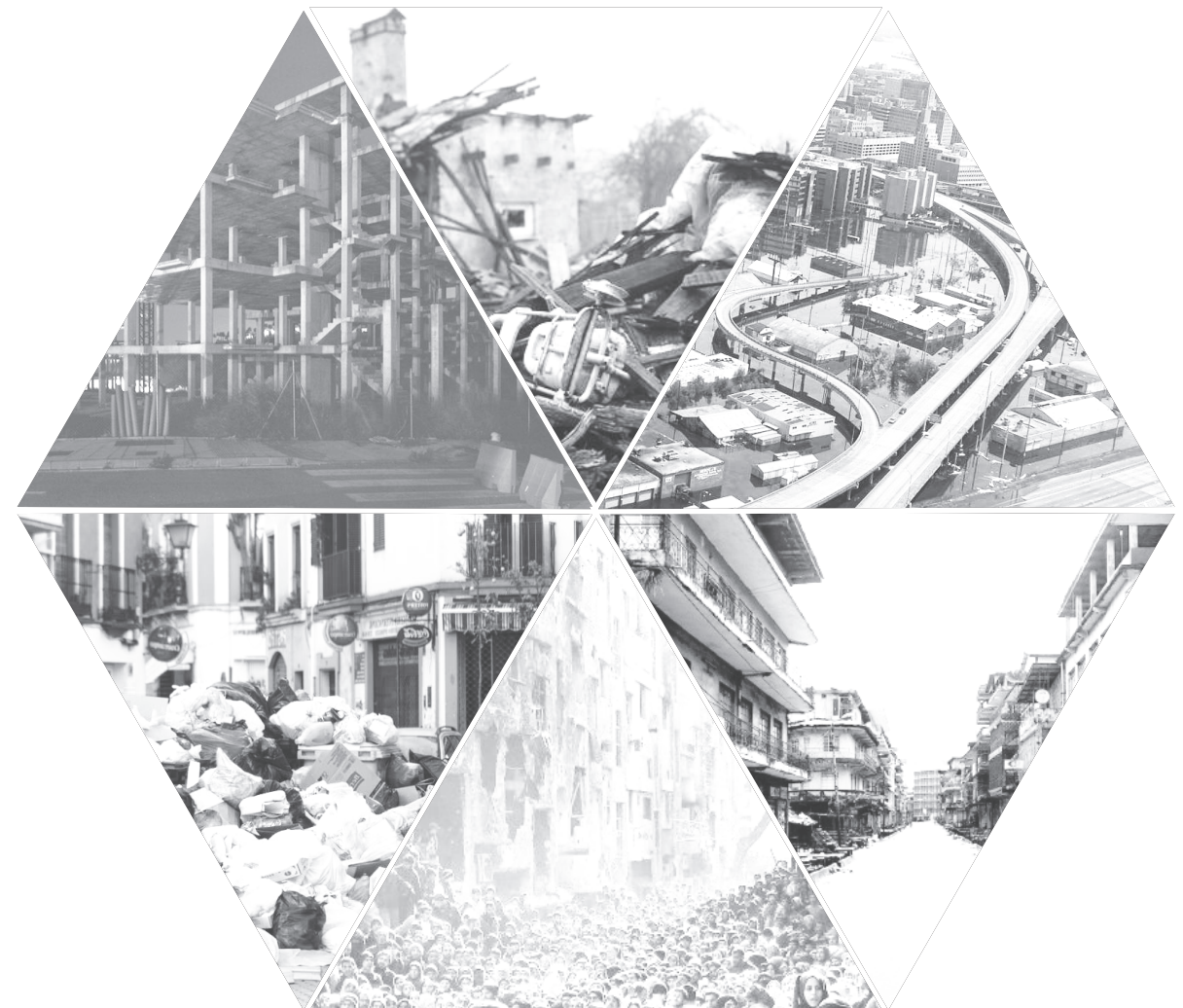


image 1 Global Crisis, own graphic using photographs by (from the top clockwise): Baz Ratner, Bill Feig, Killian Docherty, UNRWA Archives, Denis Doyle, Sam Laughlin

¹ Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development

that could lead to cascading risks and capacity to adopt new approaches to disaster management in order to diversify and strengthen capabilities and resources to protect human and natural assets and the urban commons. (UN-Habitat, 2015)

» *Local Urban Agenda and Globalisation Dilemma*

Urban planning bears a growing responsibility to integrate these aspects into their implementation plans. Western planning commissions are urged to pursue sustainable developments according to global strategies that aim to ensure global integrity and the mutual goals of improvement (Timberlake et.al, 1985). However this sustainable development of cities is often only targeted for steady economic growth or ecological development (Phdungsliip, 2011). These one-sided global solution approaches feed into a series of vicious cycles of negative feedback loops endangering essential global conditions and human populations through changes that endanger comprehensively sustainable development and the quality of urban environments (Varis, 2014).

For example, climate change discussion has shaped the global futures discussion as no other phenomenon before it and resulted in global action targets that have been widely adopted at the local policies level (Neuvonen et.al, 2014). Consequently, ecological sustainability is the predominant approach to future preparedness. While global goals of sustainability and emissions reduction targets are clearly positive outcomes of futurist discussions there is another side to it: A nearly universal adoption of sustainable development as a flexible guiding principle allows various local stakeholders to adapt the concept of sustainability to their own purposes and interpretations. The challenge for local planning is to avoid such adaptations that might have further unfortunate consequences (UN, 2010). There is also a risk that in neo-liberal Western governments, sustainable development might be locally reinterpreted in ways that promote market-driven development agendas and challenge the legitimacy of state regulation (Raco, 2005). In Harvey's (2011)

analysis, the tradition of economy-centred solutions has typically ignored other goals, thus endangering social sustainability and resulting in the undercutting of social goods in favour of individual freedom and undermining a sense of collective responsibility for the environment. One solution likely to keep perpetuating the very problem it is trying to solve is capital accumulation, which will only produce further poverty and unequal distribution of resources (Harvey, 2011; UN-Habitat, 2004).

In such globalized socio-economic contexts, sustainable urban planning is often about focused on technologically centred solutions revolving around solutions that improve the infrastructure and creating innovative technology to build "smart cities" thus intensifying effective use and production of ecosystem services (Kärrholm et.al, 2012). In the hype of these new technical innovations it is easily forgotten that even technology comes with weaknesses. The price of these technological innovations is often inaccessible to the underprivileged and vulnerable communities. This disparity creates support for the already stronger societies while contributing to further inequality. Moreover, technology's tendency to develop failures with unpredictable impacts, raises the vulnerability of societies that depend heavily on highly complex, technology-supported networks (Petroski, 2012). The strategic geographies of the global city network are an essential dimension of global development goals. Concepts of New Regionalism (Soja, 2002), emerging multi-scale regions and restructured territories such as the European Union, and their impacts at all levels to the local scale become essential in achieving wanted development. Sassen noted that the increasing importance of these infrastructures of global or large regional scales contributes to de-nationalizing of urban space, which generates a sense of powerlessness and lack of control over a city among local actors, which may be reflected as a reluctance by locals to commit to adopting new globally imposed urban agendas. The sense of responsibility and commitment from local actors and individuals is essentially based on the question of equality and how the locals respond to the question of "Whose City is it?" (Sassen, 2002, 2005) Although global cooperation

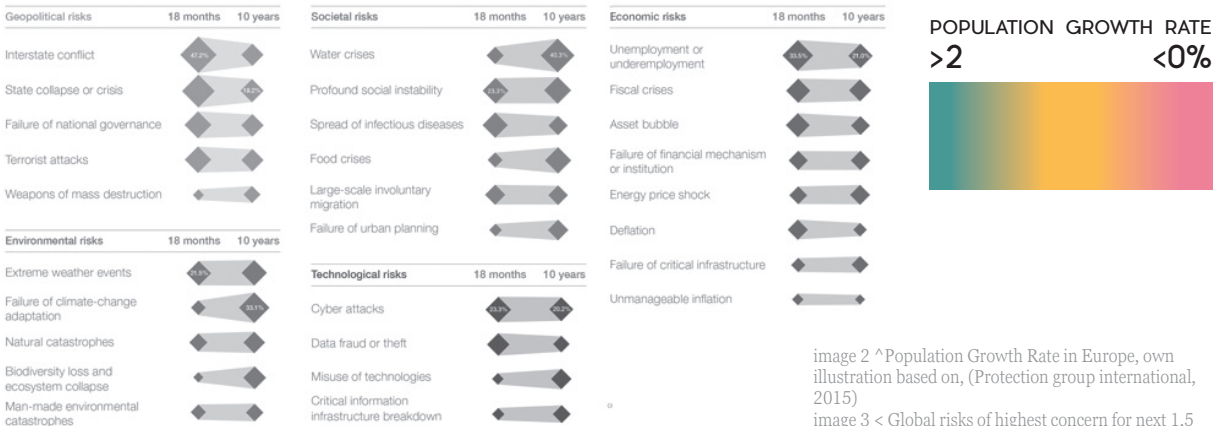


image 2 ^Population Growth Rate in Europe, own illustration based on, (Protection group international, 2015)
image 3 < Global risks of highest concern for next 1,5 TO 10 YEARS (World Economic Forum, 2014)

for sustainable development is required, globalisation and the network of global cities becoming increasingly connected on every social and economic level results in them being potentially the most dangerous places as much as they are the safest places in the face of a disaster (Coaffee, 2013).

» *Complex Unexpected Change and Social Planning Priorities*

When social goals have been ignored in the planning of urban development, social inequality and social patterns of exclusion alike pose a threat to the sustainability of development. The desired level of currently sustained living standards, together with unequal distribution of resources can be seen as largely responsible for many global urban challenges. Understanding the importance of lifestyles is key to grasping the actual roles that individuals’ and communities’ commitments play in achieving any global agenda. Seeing the relation of underlying social structures to urban futures reveals the urgency in urbanism to pay more attention, besides to technological or economical solutions to the social patterns and values that are the foundation of the urban life.

Environmental sustainability also partly depends on social factors like equality and the local social conditions affect global sustainable development in multiple ways (Wheeler, 2011). For example, energy consumption is growing globally in the low and middle classes, but the highest classes tend to still use five times more energy per capita while a billion people remain without electricity (World Data Bank, 2015; IEA, 2011). The inequality, represented by the distribution of the electricity as a commodity, demonstrates the issue of the consumption habits in our society. Consumption patterns in urbanized areas comprise a significant proportion of the climate impact. According to studies resource exhaustion tendencies of individuals are not necessarily directly related to factual wealth nor structural or infrastructural conditions of the urban area but are foremost shaped by the cultural aspects and behavioural elements of a society (Heinonen, 2012). Therefore high consumption habits and unequally divided local consumption in some areas

may be fuelling substantial unsustainable behaviour and exhaustion of natural resources.

Reflecting on the significance of the habits shaped by society, it is meaningful to focus on the current lifestyles. Currently emerging marginal lifestyle trends highlight new concepts and possible ways of life that focus more on sharing of resources and quality of services and less on material ownership. This is reflected in the current estimate that 0-90% of employment in Western “creative cities” will be in services, 60-70% of which will be in information production and exchange sectors which means less emphasis will be put on wealth and more on the skills and knowledges of people (Hall, 2008). This type of trends demands, or provides a chance for, adapting urban structures and a different emphasis of land use.

Changing human consumption behaviours which depend on well-established and slow changing structures of society, such as conventions, rules and values requires developing awareness and action at the societal levels (Resilience Alliance, 2012). Relative goals like equality do not benefit from being subordinate to rigid conceptions of sustainability. Therefore, according to Marcuse (1998) social equality and justice should be, to avoid disregarding their importance, always set as a primary planning goal and sustainability merely a criteria.

Although sustaining a balance in terms of natural resources seems to make sense, according to Sennett the idea of balance becomes difficult to apply to social systems like urban areas, where the criteria of balance become instruments of repression through rigid rules and structures (2016). As a reaction to the acknowledgement of the issue of recent “negative development” efforts, there is an emerging attempt to look beyond the economic development goals of last centuries, which have poorly served the goals of sustainability. The recently released UN Cities’ Prosperity Report focuses on realizing prosperity in urban areas by promoting people centred sustainability to place cities in better condition and a better position to respond to global crises (UN-Habitat, 2013). The complexity of urban futures requires multi-scaled, multi-faceted, cross-sector based approaches and moving from a mind-set of specified support efforts

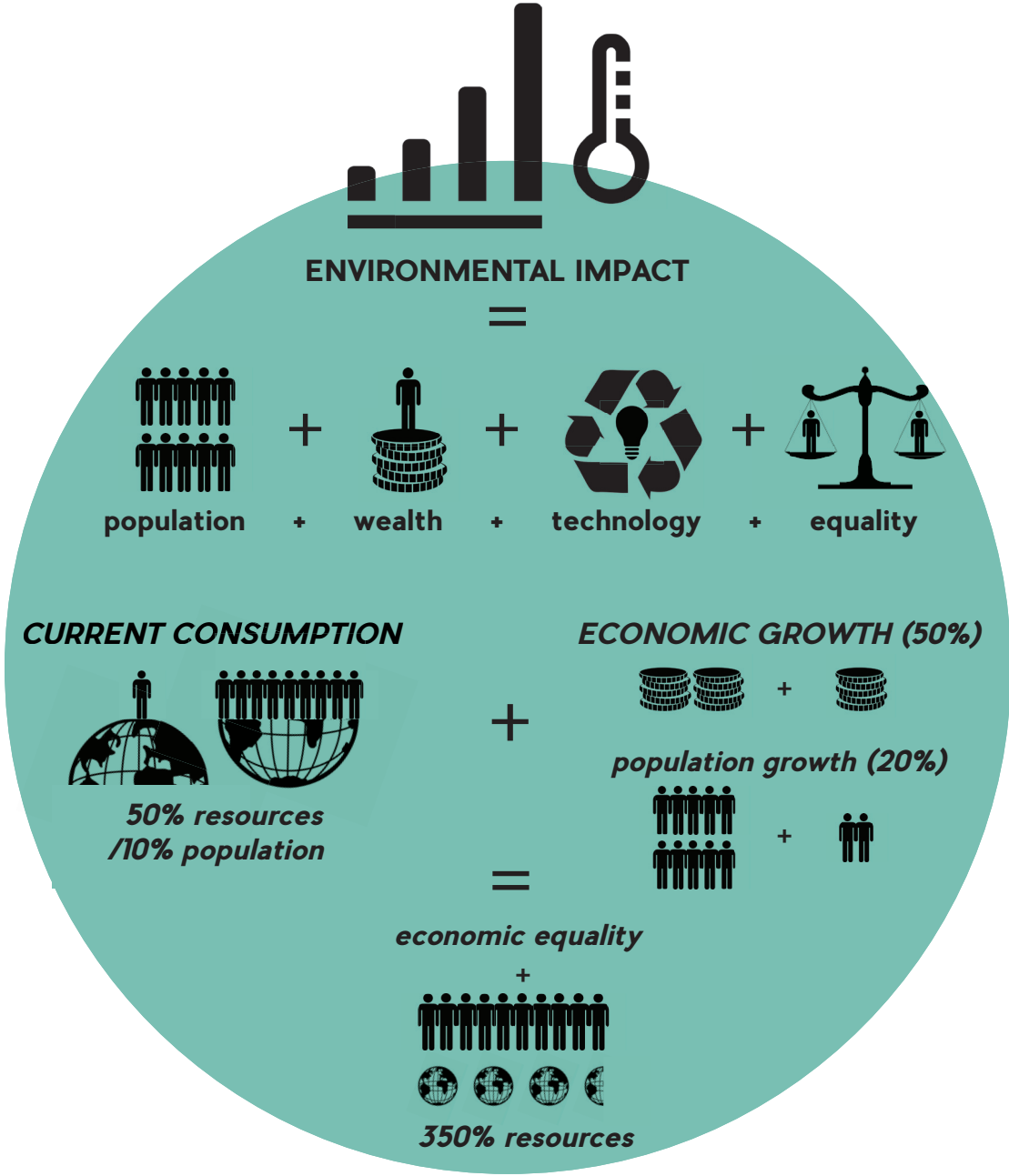


image 4 Environmental impact of global equality, own illustration, 2016

towards investing in systems that shape cities, such as society, governance and infrastructure (UCLG, 2015). With this as a starting point, this thesis argues that future urbanism needs to focus more on the interplay of local conditions and social and behavioural aspects in terms of adapting to global demands and pay more attention on aspects like liveability, quality of space and social capital of urban communities.

Planning with this aim and dealing with complex societal issues requires a strategic approach. Nevertheless almost everywhere in Europe the dominant planning system is statutory planning. Statutory planning process has little strategic instruments and features and is focused on the producing of detailed and rigid regulations restricting the individual projects. As the global trends are feeding an ever accelerating 'clash of rationalities' making it challenging to meet the demands of global development goals, there is an emerging demand to question current planning approaches and their assumptions (Watson, 2009). In other words, statutory planning is currently not keeping up with the development of the trends and challenges of urban growth and technological globalisation. In current circumstances the quality of urban planning cannot be evaluated simply by rigid building codes but by the experienced success of the plan by citizens (Mäntysalo et.al, 2015; Närhi et.al, 2007; Staffans et.al, 2009). This poses an urgent need for developing planning instruments that operate on different scales and levels and keep possibilities open for context-based choices to adapt to the complexity.(Mäntysalo et.al, 2015). In recent years, strategic planning, in comparison to the statutory planning, provides a potentially more interactive and flexible planning routine, and has been of growing interest among planners (Lehtovuori, 2007). However the stakeholders involved and the public should be able to observe, if the goals, quality, and processes of the plan meet the requirements of local law. Therefore, including both approaches in a planning process is important, and new strategic methods should be complimentary to current practices. To do this, strategic spatial planning should establish some certainties and combine the necessary regulatory elements and strategic wisdom in both visionary selectiveness and comprehensiveness, action

orientation and plan orientation, dynamic and static problem descriptions, coping with uncertainty and fixing of certainties, relational co-production, and law-based procedures (Mäntysalo et.al, 2015). In this sense it is necessary to find successful practices of strategic spatial planning in order to establish capacities of knowledge, creativity, and critical judgement in everyday planning work (Mäntysalo et.al, 2015).

»

There are an increasing number of hazards threatening cities, causing complex and inevitable global changes that are reflected in local urban conditions. Global cities are part of increasingly connected network of complex relations in multiple domains, and their high interdependency makes them potentially vulnerable. The crisis occurring in cities within this network have cross-national, global impacts, but so far most planning approaches focus on specific solutions overlooking or even feeding a variety of underlying problems, such as inequality. The cultural conditions of a society shape the sustainability of its developments, but globalization and the resulting power shifts create a sense of loss of control at the local level, which may contribute to unsustainable behaviour of local communities. Turning around such development requires developing awareness and action in smaller community levels of society and addressing the aspects of liveability, space and equality when imposing global sustainability agendas locally. Good local strategic planning that supports current planning practices and has a global perspective is needed to come up with more adaptable plans. In the following section, this thesis will focus on the conceptual framework of social urban resiliency as an instrument for planning strategy development, looking deeper into the social systems that shape cities and their importance as the focus of urban development.

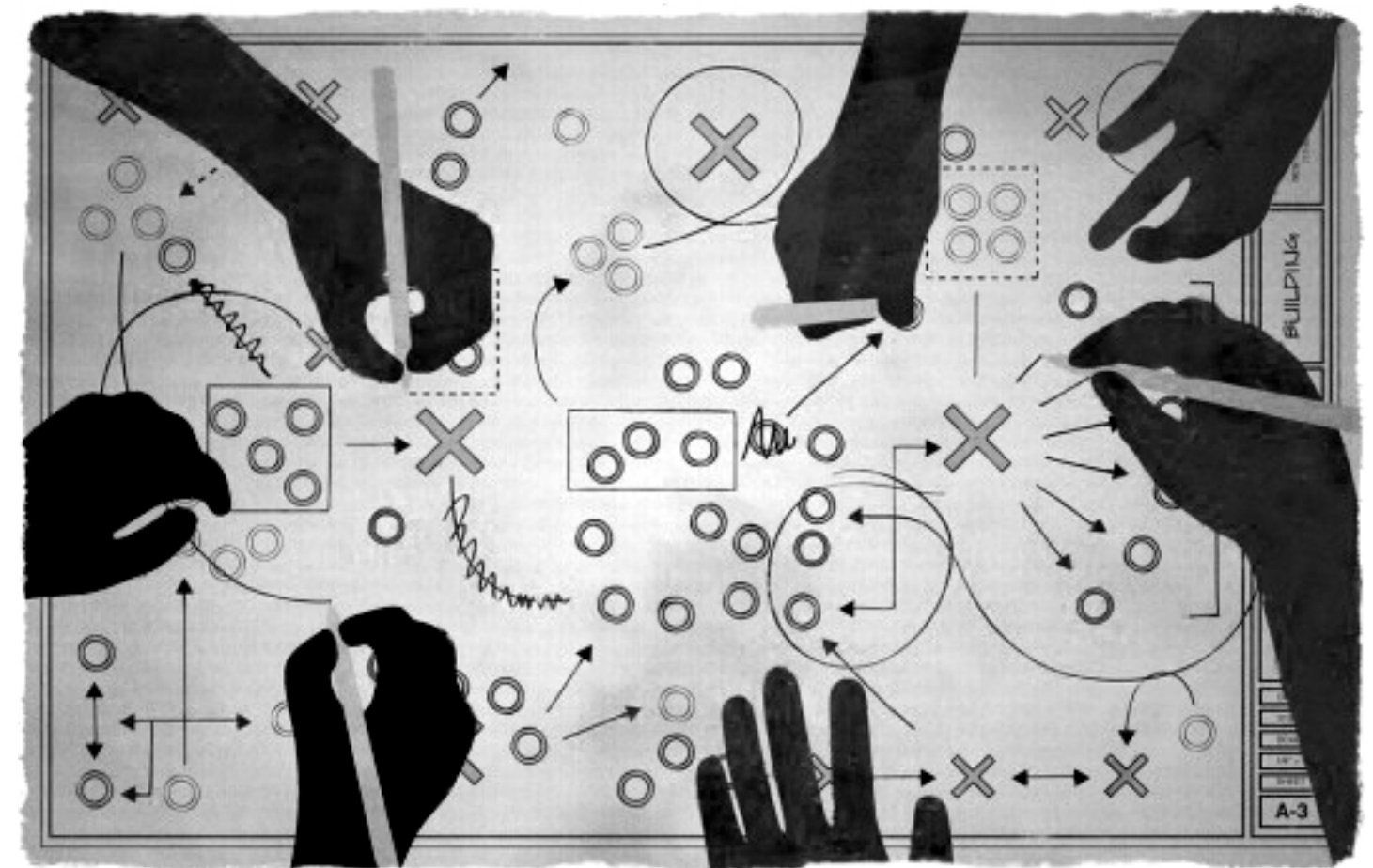


image 5 Kottamasu, 2014

THE CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK OF SOCIAL URBAN RESILIENCE

The social urban resilience concept provides complimentary perspectives to other current planning concepts. It acknowledges the crucial aspects of unpredictability and complexity of future urban planning aspects, and emphasizes the important of social goals with the criteria of liveability and sustainability. Social urban resilience concepts look for ways to manage the urban imbalance and opposes the neo-liberal “smart” growth, focusing on qualities like liveability and social capital instead. Currently it is difficult to make rapid advances in planning and implementation, due to overall lack of commitment and acknowledgement of such agendas. (Carmin et.al, 2012). Naming the indicators that allow assessment of a city’s social resilience is a key to making the adaptation of these strategies possible world-wide (UN-Habitat, 2015). This section of the study will deepen the definition of the concepts of social urban resilience and community resilience, clarifying the conceptual framework for the thesis. The question considered most critical is, what principles of resilience can be applied in urban planning?

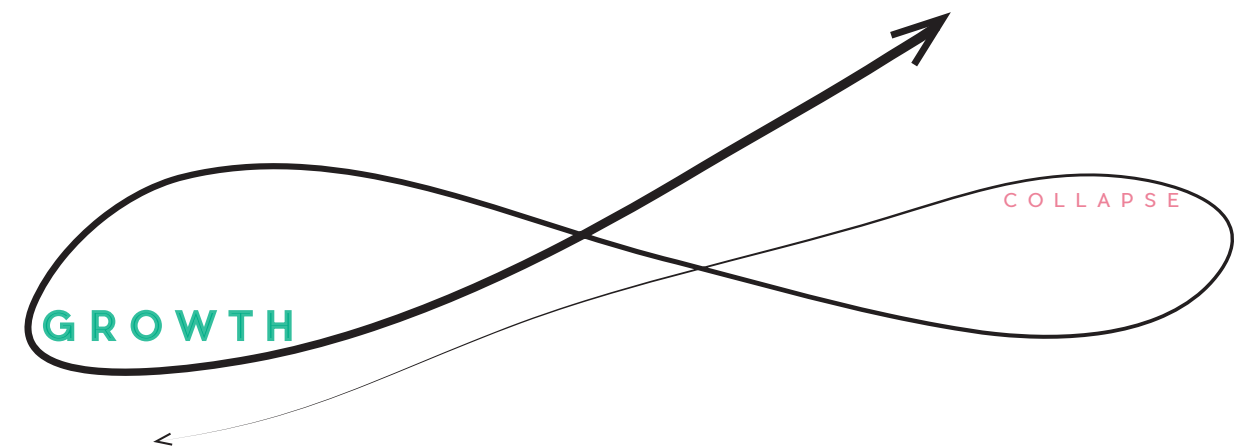
» *Change as a Resource and a Meaningful Lesson*

Resilience originally emerged as a concept in physics and was used to describe the resistance of materials to external shocks (Davoudi, 2013). In 1973 the concept was developed in relation to biological sciences to refer to the [ecological] system’s ability to absorb different types of changes (Holling, 1973). Since then resilience has been adapted for use as a loose conceptual framework in many different fields of studies, including urbanism. From the first appearance of the concept, resilience has evolved from representing the “absorbing” of change to “preventing” change and ever increasingly towards being integrated to “everyday practice” of life (Coaffee, 2013). Evolutionary resilience defines the concept further, beyond conservation and recovery and the description of resilience. The essence of resilience is not about resisting change but about learning meaning that a disturbance in a system holds a possibility for reorganisation (Folke et.al, 2010). Coaffee (2013) argues that there is still a need to develop frameworks for everyday applications of the concept and driving planning towards enhanced localism by local place-based solutions of resilience principles.

CONDITIONS OF RESILIENCE

Resilience is part of “stability dynamics” of a system, that consist of resilience, adaptability and transformability. Resilience means the amount of disturbance a system can absorb and still remain essentially the same. Adaptability is the degree to which the system is capable of controlled self-organization. Transformability refers to the degree to which the system can increase the capacity for learning and adaptation.

Resilience is described as a process that is an infinite loop consisting of four phases: growth, conservation, collapse and reorganisation, as opposed to a static system. Towards the end of the conservation phase the resources gained in growth phase become more locked up and less responsive to change. This is followed by the inevitable collapse that starts the reorganisation phase, in which resources are low but resiliency is increasing (Walker et.al, 2004). At this point, the opportunity appears in the form of possibility for new innovation to flourish, and the structures of the system can be changed and made more resilient (Folke, 2006). In social-ecological systems, like cities, this means the potential to create opportunity for innovations and development (Folke, 2006).



RESILIENCE OF A SOCIO-ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM

The resilience of any socio-ecological system (SES), is a complex and one of a kind due to a few qualities. Any urban system is a SES, meaning it is a complex linked system of humans and nature. Cities are composed of material components and human components, of which human components themselves are complex systems, making city a dually complex system (Portugali, 2011). By the words of Amin (2006) also “technology, things, infrastructure, matter in general, should be seen as intrinsic elements of human being [...] rather than as a domain apart with negligible or extrinsic influence on the modes of being human.” Moreover, all SES are in interaction with multiple lower- and higher-scale systems. Therefore, the resilience of a city simultaneously depends on the cross-scale impacts of other linked SES, “panarchies” (Walker et.al, 2004), like its neighbourhoods or its regional context.

The change or disturbance that might trigger the collapse and reorganisation phase of an urban socio-ecological system may be as well a shock, a fast change, or as a stress, a long term change. These changes can result from a variety of influences that can be projected on the local system from higher- and lower-scale systems, as well as both externally and from within. Possible drivers in urban systems are, for example, external oppressive politics, invasions, market shifts, or global climate change and such influences from linked cross-scale systems scales should not be forgotten in the local resiliency efforts. Moreover according to the idea of evolutionary resilience small changes can reverberate through the system, causing large effects (Davoudi et.al, 2013).

Since the human being is a central component of a SES, urban resilience is not just an occurring quality but can be improved through conscious plans and strategies to enhance the process (Davoudi et.al, 2013). The described resilience loop can inform an urban system of its future improvement possibilities. For planners to understand seizing this opportunity, it is necessary to understand resilience as part of the dynamics of a system and analysing them instead of seeking optimal system states. (Folke et.al, 2010, p25) As an example, the recent economic crisis has inspired many new

ways of reorganising the failed economic systems and resulted in the global phenomenon of sharing economies and new urban commons (Ferguson, 2014). Humanity is a major force in global change as the network of global cities and their patterns of production, consumption, and well-being develop. Sustaining the ecosystems capacity to sustain this future development requires adaptive governance (Folke, 2006). If the cities succeed in becoming aware of the chains of influences and impacts on their systems, the potential to change can be harnessed into making cities thrive from the positive aspects of change (Olzabal et.al, 2012). The capacity to learn from this cycle within urban systems should be improved in order to meaningfully plan for the future.

According to Evans (2011), the best practice to increase the resilience of a city is constant experimentation and reformation. While agreeing to this, it is yet important to define the following attributes as the basis for experimenting with this change. These conditions of system change are latitude, resistance, and precaution² referring to the system qualities of how much the system can change before losing its essential attributes, as well as the level of how easily it can be changed and how close it is to a change in its current state. These qualities in urban systems are represented as the essentials of the place and the values of the citizens; how much the city can change without losing its essential qualities like the identity or basic services, and at what level the qualities of the city can be changed, which requires identifying the ability of changing the lifestyles and social structures like habits and values. In an attempt to make the neighbourhoods for example more environmentally sustainable, for example, it is significant to understand the local identity in a design context and how the essential conditions of life can be sustained while planning to reorganise the current urban system according to new goals.

² 1. Latitude: the maximum amount a system can be changed before losing its ability to recover (before crossing a threshold which, if breached, makes recovery difficult or impossible). 2. Resistance: the ease or difficulty of changing the system; how “resistant” it is to being changed. 3. Precariousness: how close the current state of the system is to a limit or “threshold.” 4. Panarchy: because of cross-scale interactions, the resilience of a system at a particular focal scale will depend on the influences from states and dynamics at scales

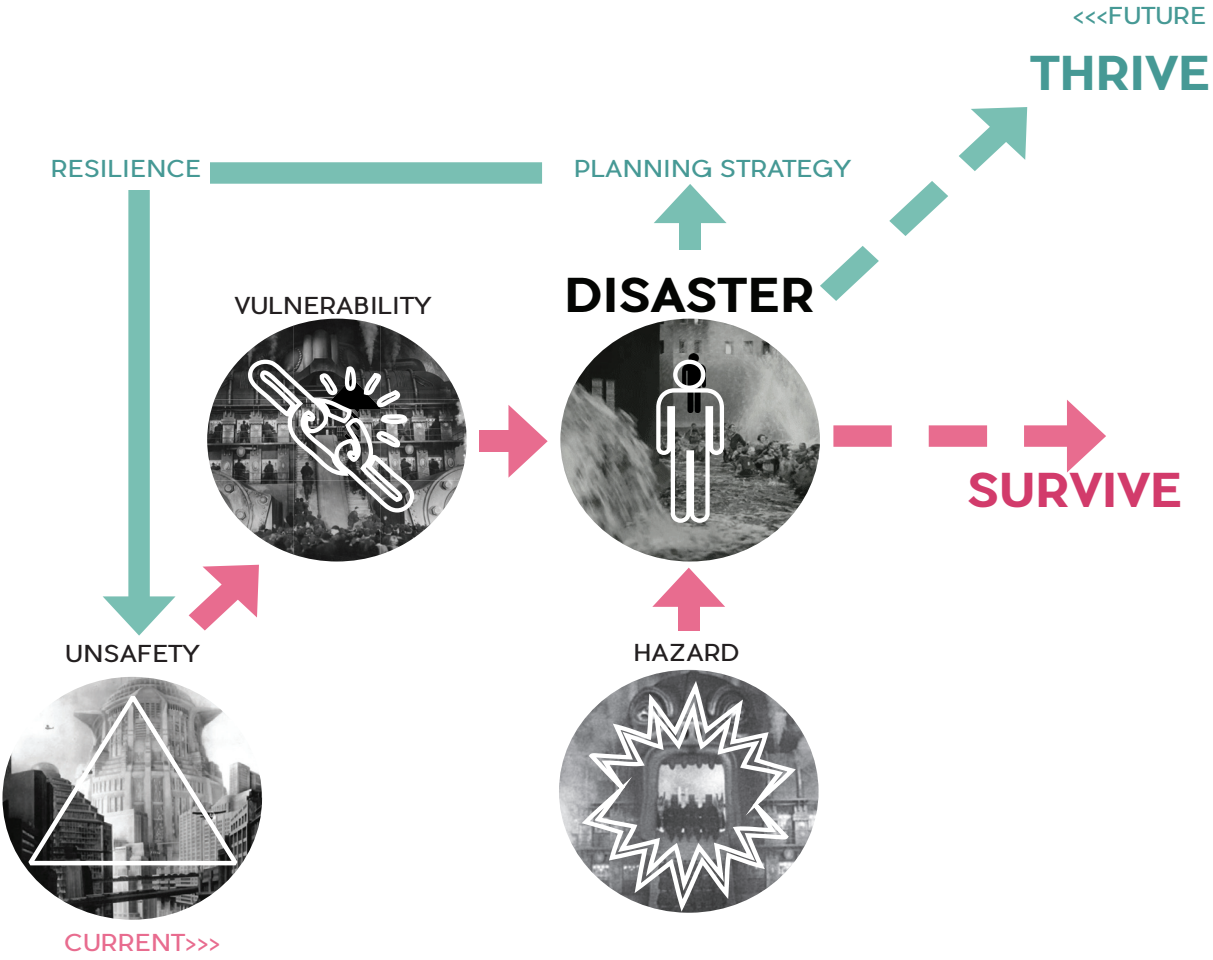


image 6 Planning resilience, own illustration, 2016

» *Self-organising capacity & just city*

There is no single unanimous definition for the concept of urban social resilience. It should be regarded as a conceptual framework for specific resilience approaches to urban issues, and this section of the study introduces the theoretical background with indicators that form the basis for the framework of social urban resilience within this thesis. In this work the most significant perspective that social urban resilience offers, is its positive take on change or disturbances and their influence on society. Seeing change in a more constructive light and embracing the possibilities it might bring, is the essential reason for choosing social urban resilience concept as the centre of the study. Social emphasis is justified by the current lack of social points of view to provide another angle to the environmentally oriented approach (ICLEI, 2015). There is a need for analyses of social dynamics and adapting to a range of social urban changes, with insight into the role of power relations and culture of urban communities in an adaptive capacity, as well as the social aspects of poverty, exclusion, security, and changes in demography and lifestyles (ICLEI, 2015). Social urban resilience is a somewhat specific area of resilience, however it should be clarified that building social urban resilience does not exclude or work against the environmental aspects. Although a single sustainable solution is not necessarily resilient or vice versa, focusing on resilience and strengthening of the self-organisation capacity of urban systems consequently improves the sustainability of cities, as the qualities seen to support resilience are also those that support sustainability (Jabareen 2012; Gibberd, 2016). Social urban resilience is the main focus in this work in order to contribute to the discussion of a more comprehensive view, and is seen to ultimately contribute to the goals of general resilience. In the practice of building resilience, the different sectors of resilience should receive the same attention. Possible specific viewpoints should be chosen consciously of the implementation context. For example, in this thesis, the chosen social focus for the resilience strategy, in the context of the case study in Moabit, Berlin is explained by the variety of urgent social issues in the area.

URBAN RESILIENCE

Some attributes of urban resilience have been briefly introduced in the previous section of this text. There is, however, little existing common knowledge on detailed aspects of this concept and its application (Gibberd, 2016). Social urban resilience can be seen as a specified sector of urban resilience that, according to the World Bank's definition (2012), is divided into four sectors: social, infrastructural, economic and institutional resilience. Each sector has a set of qualities that can be included in assessment of a system's resilience in that sector, and most of the time these qualities contribute to the resilience of more than one of these sectors. According to one analysis, current indicator systems of resilience in urban areas can be split into two camps: Disaster Risk Reduction and Resilient Sustainable System approaches (Gibberd, 2016). The former suggests that urban resilience indicators should be context specific and derived from an understanding and analysis of the relevant systems, whereas the latter provides a static set of indicators that can be used to establish a measure of regional resilience by providing an indication of the strengths and weaknesses of a region. Suggested by its name, the Disaster Risk Reduction approach focuses on preservation and reconstruction of the status quo of an area before and after a disaster occurs, and uses research areas of Disaster Profiling, Disaster Mitigation and comparison of short-term and long-term strategies. In comparison, the Resilient Sustainable System approach in comparison acknowledges that some of the existing attributes of urban systems may not be worth retaining and disturbances are viewed as new opportunities to create new more resilient systems (Gibberd, 2016). Basically, both approaches to urban resilience assessment provide viable starting points and have importance in preparing for and dealing with change. However the Resilient Sustainable system is more in line with the aims and the position of this thesis. Although not a clearly defined approach, a variety of resilience literature provides insights into the different characteristics of the urban fabric and the management approaches envisioned by the Resilient Sustainable System approach including: combined function,

SECTORS OF URBAN RESILIENCE

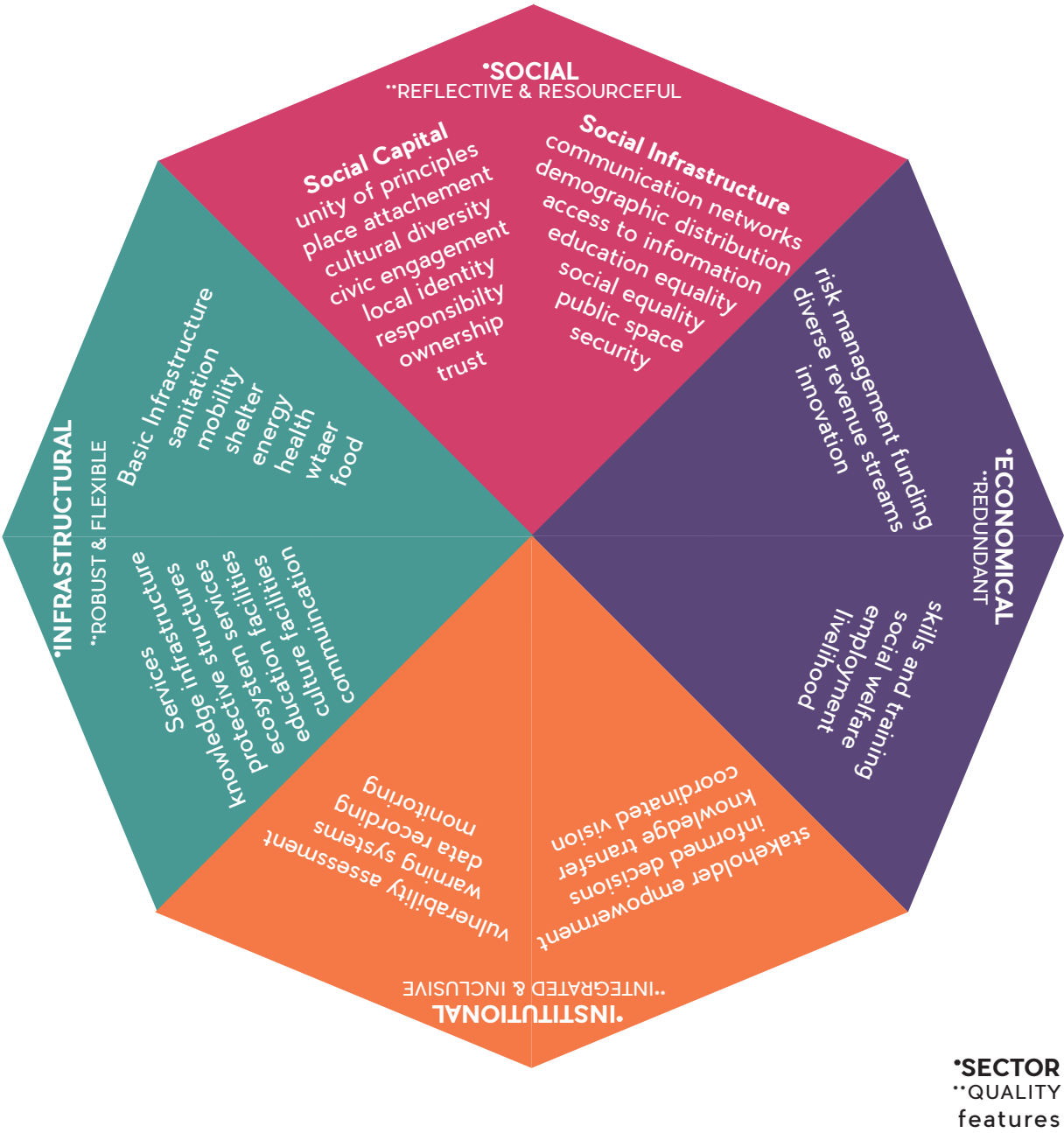


image 7 Sectors, Qualities and Features of Urban resilience, own illustration

devolution and decentralisation, functional diversity, social diversity, overlapping networks, adaptive planning, cross scale planning, context specific responses, social learning and participation (Gibberd, 2016).

SOCIAL RESILIENCE

Understanding resilience within social systems is still exploratory and there are many uncertainties, but due to its importance there are increasing efforts to identify the key factors contributing to social resilience (The World Bank, 2012).

Social resilience refers to the capacity of individuals or groups within a community or a society to cope with and adapt to stresses on their social infrastructure as a result of social, political or environmental changes (Adger, 2000).

This social infrastructure consists of the demographic profile of a community including sex, age, ethnicity, disability, socio-economic status, and other key groupings, as well as a community's social capital. These demographic factors may influence where we feel we belong, manifesting individual identity in everyday use of places (Manzo et.al, 2006). However, demographic profiles that are tools for biopolitics, as defined by Foucault in 1967, reduce individuals to bits of quantitative data according to set characteristics in order to simplify phenomena in society and justify governing by relying on statistics instead of understanding the existing diversity of individuals within a society. Therefore, recording these demographic profiles is a standard part of analysing social resilience but trying to assess social capital of a community is more meaningful and much more complicated.

Social capital is a non-quantitative and fairly flexible term and cannot be concluded as a sum of demographic features. Social capital has been defined in study by Manzo & Perkins (2006) as an ability of individuals to secure benefits as a result from membership in social networks and structures. It is influenced by wealth and demographics, but is largely based on participation, informal neighbouring, and conditions across the full range of demographics and socio-economic statuses. In terms of resilience, social capital refers to a sense of community together with the ability of groups of citizens to adapt (The World Bank, 2012).

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

Erik Swyngedouw characterized community as a mechanism of self-reliance, with a reduced role for the state to manage the risks of everyday life. (Swyngedouw, 2011). Understanding the conditions upon which such self-reliance depends on, calls for introducing the definitions of the physical, place-related dimensions of community (Manzo & Perkins, 2006). Manzo & Perkins name three fundamental dimensions: cognitive as place-identity, affective as place attachment, and behavioural as participation in planning. These dimensions are reflecting the ways people experience their community as a place. Place experience links to the social experience and connects together in the mechanism of empowerment that is based on the psychological processes including emotional ties to both people and places of a neighbourhood, which contributes to social processes with shared values and common goals and is the prerequisite of collective action. Therefore place-based shared values are an essential ingredient in resilient communities.

Community resilience is again a more specific sector of social resilience. The term community contains both social and physical domains and community resilience also includes the place-based resilience indicators of localism and decentralization (Coaffé, 2013). A resilient community has the skills, energy, resources and ambition to support its individual members and groups in taking control of their future, in making informed and determinate decisions as to what happens, and in building strong, healthy and vibrant areas where people are proud to live (Hilman et.al, 2011) Community resilience is known to be especially important in cases of emergency or other significant changes in which the infrastructure or other networks have failed and reliance on larger structures of society have been declined. In such cases it is important that communities and individuals are able to harness local resources and expertise to help themselves in an emergency, in a way that complements the response of emergency services (Coaffé, 2013). A community psychology study about citizen empowerment even suggests that such situations in which communities undergo great change, can create opportunities for empowerment, especially when facing environmental

DOMAINS OF COMMUNITY PLANNING

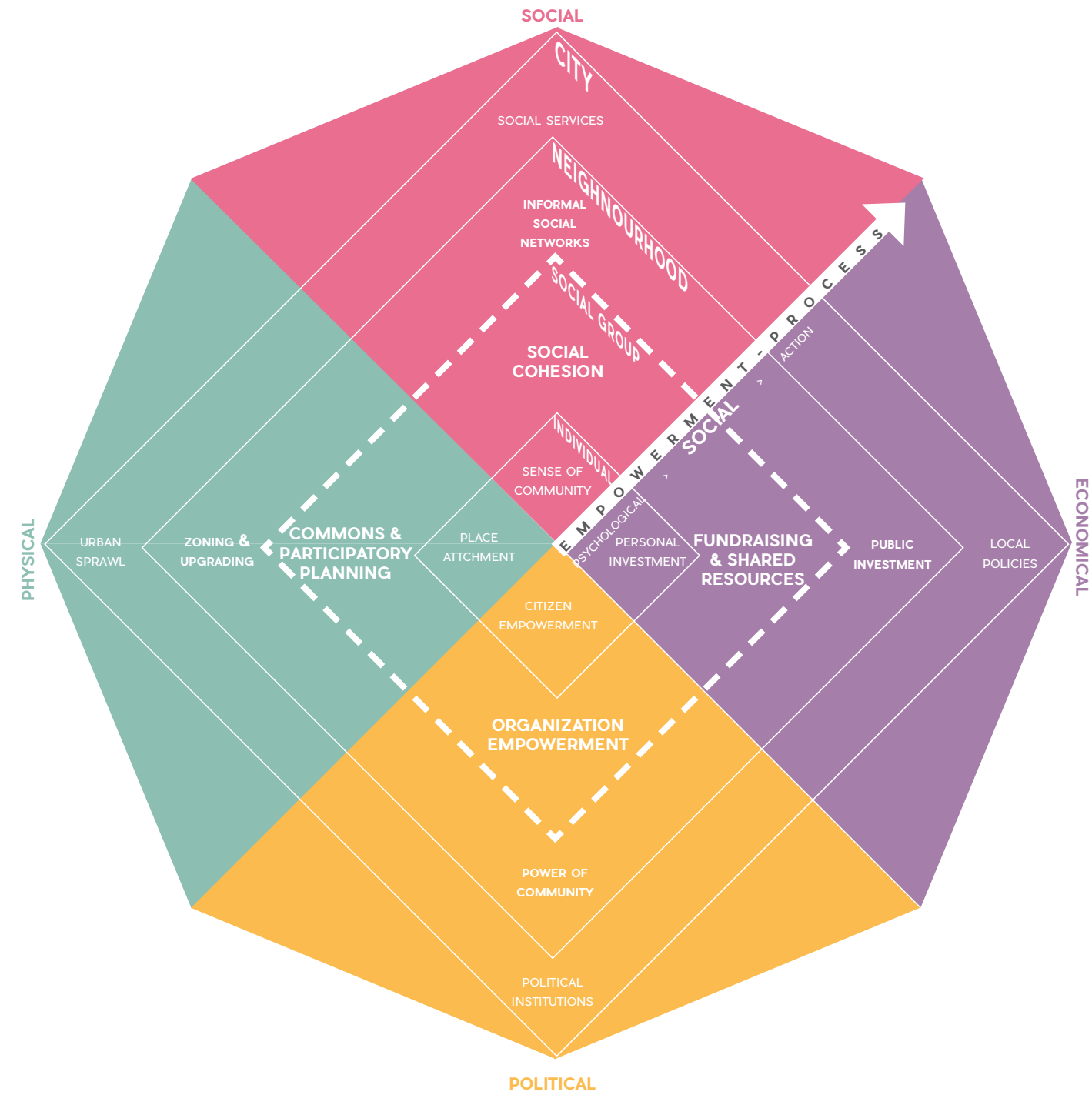


image 8 Multiple Domains and Levels of Community Planning, own illustration, based on Manzo & Perkins, 2006, p. 345

threats (Rich et.al, 1995). According to this study, the capacity of a community to develop an enabling response where individuals come together to face a crisis is determined by the individual characteristics and social institutions combined. Communities hold the keys to their own resilience by empowering and letting themselves become experts on their own vulnerabilities and preferred improvements (The World Bank, 2008). Thus it is significant to study the relationships of the responses that communities come up with and what forms of empowerment these responses suggest (Rich et.al, 1995). Self-help and self-organisation capacity do improve overall sustainability and resilience of any urban community.

HUMAN RESILIENCE

As stated before, the characteristics of individuals determine part of the community resilience. Therefore, how far shocks translate into reduced human development depends on individual’s ability to adjust and cope with shocks. Human resilience is about reducing vulnerability by building resilience at the individual and community levels. In every society, some people face restricted choices and capabilities, and human resilience is about removing the barriers that hold people back in their freedom to act. It is also about enabling the disadvantaged and excluded groups to express their concerns, to be heard, and to be active agents in shaping their own destinies UNDP (2014). An empowered community is the top line of defence for vulnerable individuals in a society (The World Bank, 2008).

SPATIAL RESILIENCE

Although there have been claims that virtual non-place based communities are becoming more important and even replacing geographically-based communities, there is enough evidence that place-based social capital’s importance in real life spaces is visible in examples of both thriving communities and those facing problems (Manzo et. al, 2006). To relate the building of social resilience again to the practice of urbanism, it is important to define some indicators of resilience in the physical domain of the urban structure. Spatial resilience can be compared to the concept of flexibility of space. Spatial resilience, like flexibility, can have multiple interpretations indicating

the possibility of multiple uses, explorations between fixed and temporary forms, adaptations, and other changes that are made possible without changing the identity of space (Kärrholm et. al, 2012). However according to Arefi’s (2011) study on design of resilient cities, optimal resilience is not achieved by completely spontaneous use and looseness of space, but by the “good city” model, situated between fixed and loose forms. It embodies the goal of strengthening solidarity and flexibility by semi-specialized forms. This model is based in public space, and has the ability to adapt to mid-range type changes (Arefi, 2011).

PUBLIC SPACE

The role of urbanism in building resilience by reorganisation through forming a collective consciousness and shared value changes deals with recreating and managing the urban commons. To narrow down the scope of an urban commons I have decided to focus here most especially on the potential of public urban space, meaning equally accessible and shared open neighbourhood spaces, for social urban resilience. “Through the course of urban planning history, one of its major attempts was always to build sociality and civic engagement out of the encounter between strangers in public space” (Amin, 2006). Although social urban resilience is influenced, for example, by housing types, their affordability, as well as qualities and policies related to any private spaces in urban areas, focus on public spaces as a shared common and a platform for collective action, offers a better option for progressing the themes of previous findings and the interest for community empowerment through urbanism. This section discusses the criteria of resilience for creating urban spaces.

SUSTAINABILITY AND LIVEABILITY

A standard criterion for spatial resilience should be sustainability in its sense of preserving no less opportunities than we have for future generations. What those opportunities are, is however arguable. In decision-making for urban planning, the material needs are often emphasized, because their impacts are measurable. However, according to the recent studies, the social needs are presented as primary to other daily needs, outweighing even the material basic needs like food and shelter, and connectivity to others is one of the

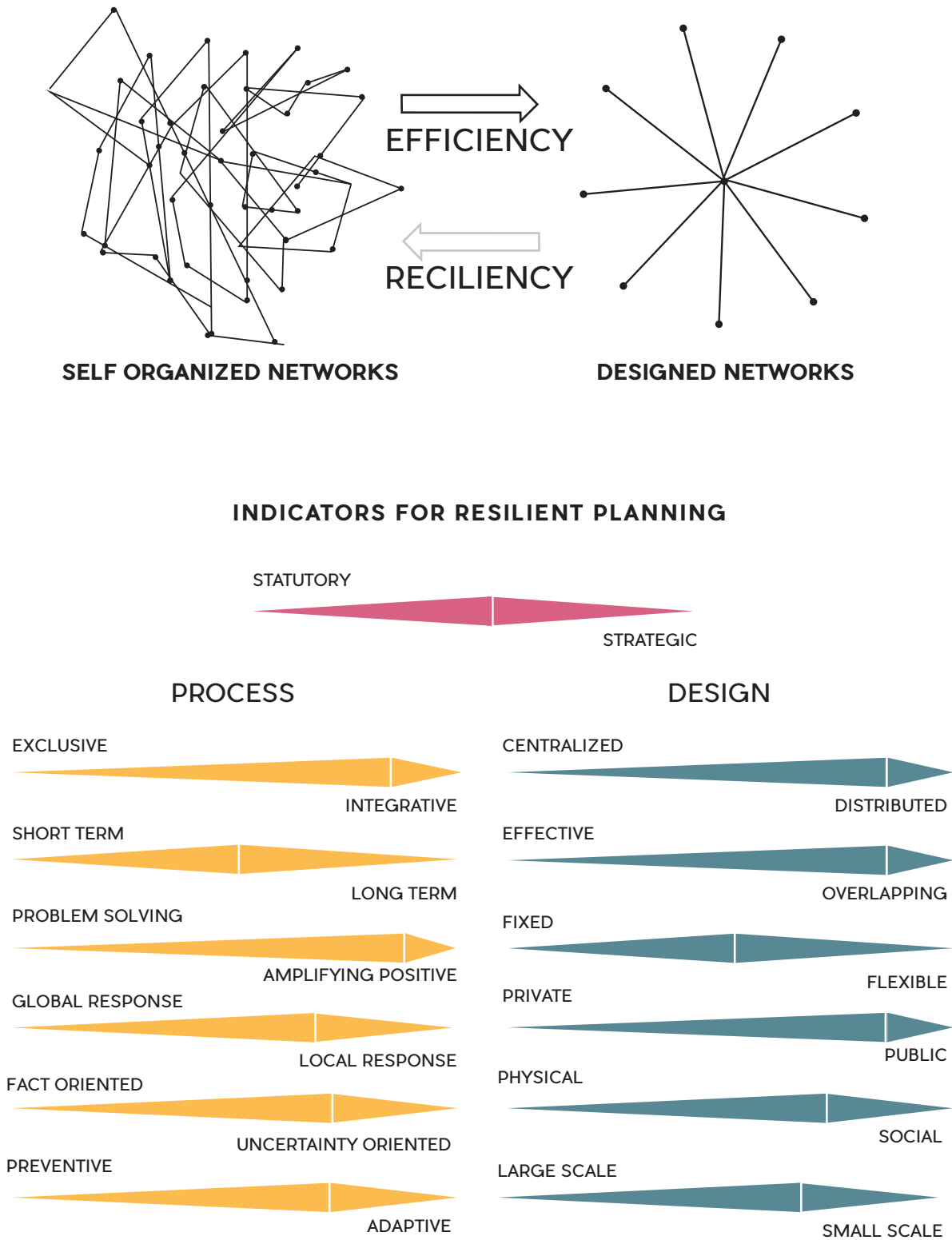


image 9 Resilience and Self-organising, own illustration, based on Elmqvist, 2015
image 10 Approaching Resilient Urban Planning, own illustration, 2016

most important of these needs (Kelly et.al, 2012). The ecological economist Robert Constanza (2000) states that we humans tend to substitute our true needs based on our individual and cultural values with “secondary needs”. These substitute needs are usually “goods” offered to us by society to satisfy the urge to fulfil our real underlying desires. This speaks to the argument that there has been a long line of such unconscious social and behavioural patterns that resulted in current conditions and standards that might not even be worth sustaining.

According to Maddox (2013), adding liveability, next to sustainability, to the criteria of resilience secures the creation of cities that are both needed and wanted. This thesis also aims at addressing liveability and such conditions as the equity, safety, happiness and overall quality of life of the citizens as targeted conditions to sustain. The sectors of liveability are categorised as follows in the Economist Intelligence Unit’s liveability ranking - Stability, Culture and Environment, Education, Healthcare and Infrastructure (EIU, 2015). These liveability features as well as in terms of spatiality, high-quality dense structures, mobility, and social connectivity, as well as affordability in terms of policies, are important enabling qualities and are to be essentially included also to the assessments of social urban resilience (Staffans et.al, 2009; Fainstein, 2005). Although liveability rankings are an interesting tool for naming the indicators and assessing the experiences of the urban environment, do they really capture the essence of the city indicating the primary needs of the citizens? It is not that simple to define what makes our experience of a city: “[...]we find it hard to capture the qualities we see and feel into statements we can agree about” (Healey, 2002, p 1779). Liveability rankings also tend to have the role of enhancing the branding of a city to attract new flows of income from new inhabitants and tourists as well as investors. This phenomenon is a feature of the modern neo-liberal cities driven to competition in an attempt to keep up with development and contributing to pushing other phenomena to the margins, not conveying the full variety of qualities and meanings behind the experience of a good city.

SUPER DIVERSITY AND JUST CITY

A city’s meaning to its variety of people in different time and place contexts are also often changing due to the interaction of variety of parallel conceptions of ways of life, the values upon which these lifestyles are based, and what the city is or could be (Healey, 1997). The dynamic interplay of these factors, phenomena also referred to as super-diversity, is increasing fast in multicultural cities (AHRC, 2011). Since Jane Jacobs’ critique on segregation created by modernism³, a new standard of density and diversity of design, use, and social groupings of urban space has been a widely established criterion of urban planning. But diversity can undermine group loyalty, therefore contradicting the goal of a socially resilient city, as disadvantaged social groups have lower trust and less connection to the society (Fainstein, 2005; Kelly et.al, 2012). According to Kurt Iverson and Ruth Fincher (2011), this is not due to lack of planning, since planners have in fact marginalized the interests of different demographic groups throughout time, although they were meant to identify and then implement plans based on “public interest”. Focus should be put on the full variety of real needs of local residents instead of forceful diversification and application of mixed use while compromising the marginal uses. The most important point is however to move towards a “Just City” by the promotion of equality and the capabilities among the city’s residents (Fainstein, 2005).

³ Jacobs argued that places should become both dense and diverse, either in the form of dense streets or packed squares; such physical conditions can prompt the unexpected encounter, the chance discovery, the innovation which is the genius loci of cities. the death of great american cities Jane Jacobs

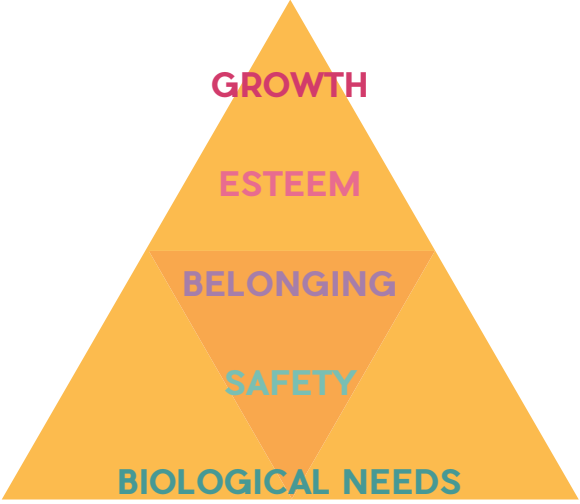


image 11 Human Needs, own illustration, based on Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, 1943

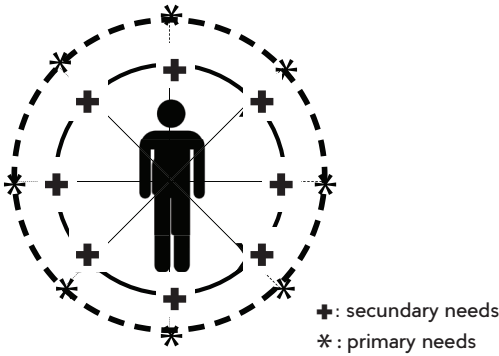


image 12 Reorganising and Resetting Values through Crisis, own illustration, 2016

To clarify the discussed aspects of the conceptual framework of social urban resilience, the Features of Urban Resilience (fig.7) considered essential within the different domains of neighbourhood scale Community Capital (fig. 8) were listed as set of features in four categories: Managing and Creating Commons, Equality and Joint Investment, Community Empowerment and Cohesion and Networks (fig. 13). Next to that the qualities of resilient planning were clarified (fig 13). These features served as a more specified set of conditions for the application of the concept of social urban resilience in the further investigations of this thesis.

»

According to urban resilience thinking, a city is a system in interaction with other systems and in a constant process of change, where collapse and reorganisation phases of the process have the potential for the reinvention of the system. In urban systems, the human being is an exceptional component, which in comparison to other systems, has the possibility to consciously affect the process. To see resilience as a potential learning process, it is essential to not only allow change but to reinvent the system to improve it while retaining the essential identity, to seize the opportunity of inevitable or unexpected change. The impacts of the change cycle, as well as the lessons, travel between different scales of linked systems, and learning can happen from the example of others' crisis coping or from a system's own experience (ICLEI, 2012). Situations in which communities undergo great change can create opportunities for empowerment. To initiate a meaningful social change for new modes of urban living, the places' conditions of change, identity, and its resistance, should be understood.

Social urban resilience relies on a resilient community and a community is resilient when it is self-organising, aware of its vulnerabilities and capabilities, and has the expertise and means to thrive in the face of change. Social capital of a community is the foundation of its empowerment. Building social urban resilience requires more responsibility by both, the community and the planner, due to the multiple inter-subjective dimensions of planning. There is a need for a social point of view, commitment to adaptive action from local governments world-wide and new exploratory methods for practical application of resilience.

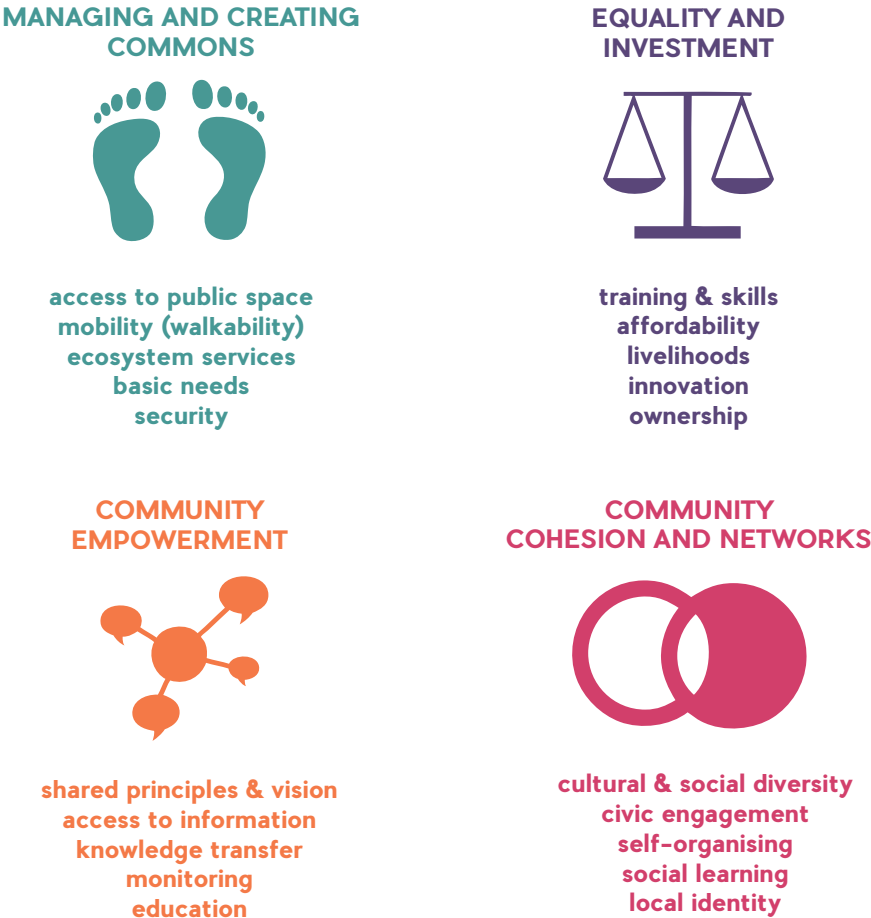
According to studies social needs are presented as primary to other daily needs and there are a full variety of qualities and meanings behind the experience of a good city. The goal of development should be a "just city" by the promotion of equality and the capabilities of the city's residents. In spatial terms resilience could be built, for example, by attempting to merge temporary use and spaces into long-term forms for the city, to create continuity from the successful flexibility towards fixed structures for viable, resilient urban spaces.

This thesis suggests that the criteria of resilience for an urban community should be consciousness of global issues in everyday life and at the same time fulfilment of a variety of individual needs. Therefore it is relevant to approach a process of meaningful change by community-driven urban planning. The tools of empowering communities through urban planning are further investigated further in the following section.

INDICATORS OF RESILIENT COMMUNITY PLANNING



FEATURES OF SOCIALLY RESILIENT URBAN COMMUNITY



ADAPTED FRAMEWORK

>OUTPUT

TOWARDS THE PRACTICE OF COMMUNITY-DRIVEN FUTURE URBANISM

Addressing the problem of too slow adaptation and implementation of these adaptation agendas by local officials, this thesis further focuses on the importance of the proactive role of the planner together with citizens and communities to communicate and develop context based solutions. The main question in this section is how to facilitate community-driven urbanism.

» *Creation of Urban Commons and Collective Consciousness*

Based on the foregoing, this thesis suggests that the criteria of development of an urban community should be conscientiousness of global issues in everyday life but at the same time fulfilment of a variety of individual needs. According to Phillip Daffara (2011), the key is to not just impose global strategies on local communities but also to expand individual actions to relate to global conditions. Triggering a community’s awareness of global issues requires offering opportunities for community members’ self-motivation (Daffara, 2011) and a shared identity which is built by the creation of space and mutual exchange within the public realm. The starting assumption for choosing the methods is based on the previous discussion of a city’s complexity created by the human component and the social process of producing space. The goal is to find methods to inform urban planning of the ways to adapt to uncertain futures that will have an impact on these aspects and to do this based on the “real needs of the community”, promoting local social equality and proactive implementation of the adaptations. This thesis seeks to use methods that pay equal attention to the process and outcome, with special focus on the involvement in the individuals and organisations engaged to get a broad representation with a greater potential to mobilize larger numbers of the local populace through social networks. According to Lefebvre (1991) social space works as a tool for the analysis of society, prior to social change, and not a mere product of it. This, as interpreted by Iverson and Fincher, means that “attempts to address

injustice and inequality would have to change space” (2011, p.408). But to reinvent new forms of life, the local urban spaces and operations are in interaction with important societal level cross-scale structures (Marcuse et.al, 2000). Sennett (2016) states that the public realm of the built environment is claimed by the public as a vehicle of social expression and sharing of interests. The public realm is therefore part of an open system, in which people create their value system for life through mutual exchange. He claims that the smaller-scale local spaces are the most encouraging for such bonding. I agree with Sennett’s claim that good, socially open systems do not operate by the approach of neo-liberal freedom, which in reality opposes the concept of openness. Instead it seems apparent that urban communities, with the help of virtual social networks, have also proven successful in developing platforms of endless creativity to develop lifestyles of decreasing consumption. The Commons Movement (Hess, 2008) , which inspires citizens to develop new forms of self-governance and collective action is a ground-breaker for seeking to change such patterns with new ways of management of urban commons as shared resources aimed at the improved sustainability of an urban community. Planning for social cohesion and the design of spaces of social expression are therefore the first steps towards any desired change of the city and its civilisation. Today’s successful urban interventions in public spaces are often small-scale, local, and created by the citizens as a form of activism to claim the space. In only few of these cases do the projects get official recognition and support, while profit-oriented projects dominate the

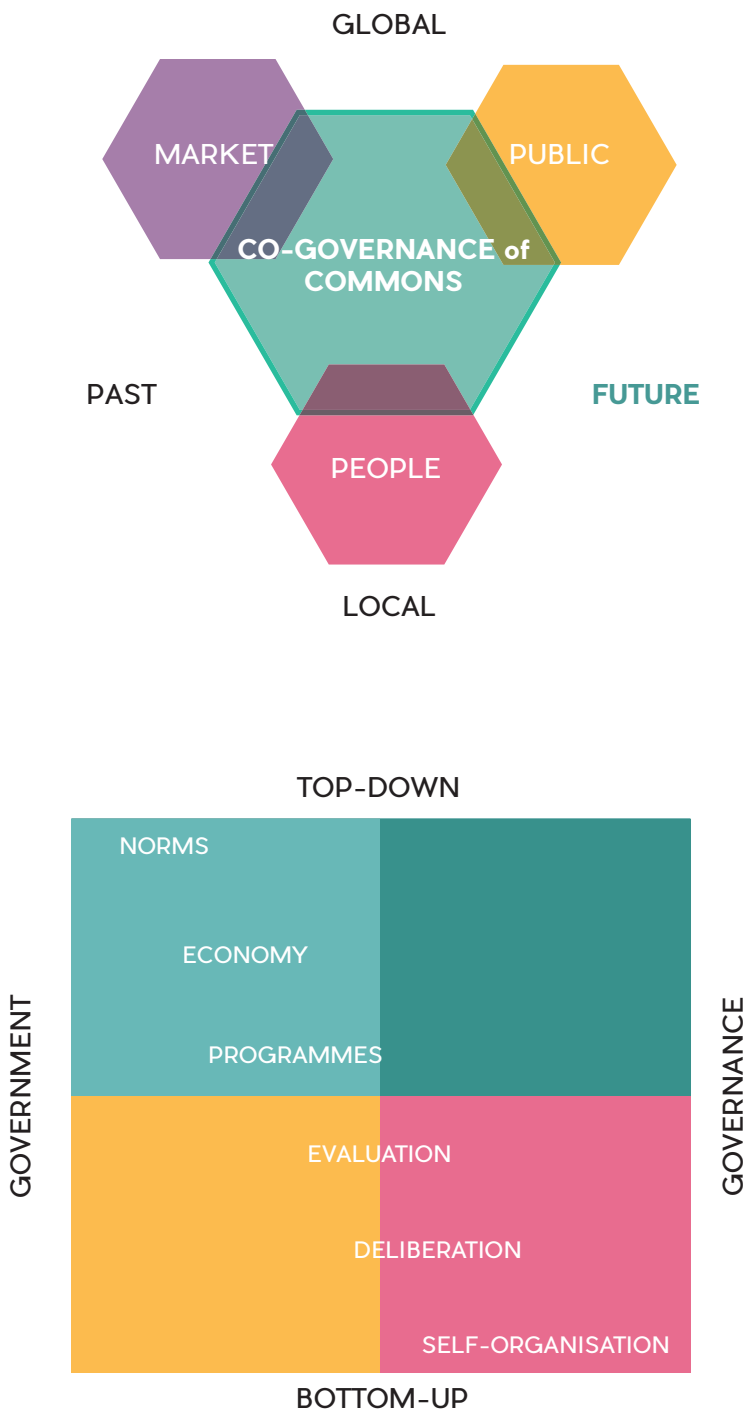


image 14 ^New Commons and Bottom Up Governance, own illustrations based on Horelli, 2014

development of public spaces, and in their arbitrary forms, tend to threaten “the true nature of public space as collective space” (Sola-Morales, 2006). Such interventions have been successful in creating many new ways of managing commons, whether economic, social, or spatial. The emergence of new ways of settling in cities by forming building groups for housing or by co-funding public projects inspires to increasingly shift power to the citizens.

One successful example of such projects is the Luchtsingel pedestrian bridge by ZUS in Rotterdam, a crowdfunded urban project that collected over 100,000 euros from nearly 2000 donors in order to build a 350 meter bridge over a highway separating two districts. 2000 donors in order to build a 350-meter bridge over a highway separating two districts. It not only creates a unique urban space with a sequence of elevated functional public spaces, but also demonstrates the power and effectiveness of collective efforts in taking advantage of temporary opportunities in comparison to bureaucratic city planning processes.

Another example of a project with an ecological resilience goal is R-URBAN in the Colombes district of Paris, a project launched by the Atelier d'Architecture Autogérée to improve the neighbourhood's urban resilience with a “producing what we consume” mentality in this mostly community-run project. To date, the project has proven that residents can become motivated to acquire new skills and to develop complex networks in order to self-sustain such a project.

As in the previous examples, various other similar projects with a concrete resilience goal teach the lesson, that collective action is an effective way of enabling new developments if they support shared interests or if the urgency of action is convincing. Furthermore, such examples have proven to contribute to concrete changes in the neighbourhood more effectively than those coordinated by city planning. These examples also contribute to the social and psychological bonding between residents and their neighbours and neighbourhood, improving the empowerment of an urban community.

PLANNER'S & COMMUNITY'S ROLE

These new patterns of community dynamics in diversifying cities pose challenges to civic engagement and mutual self-help models based on membership and offer a different understanding of participation (AHRC et.al, 2011). The question is, if the usual representative democracy and participation can adapt to the changing conditions of urban communities. The current need for broad lifestyle changes calls for moral responsibility from every member of society in the development of urban resilience. In this sense, community resilience is increasingly encouraged by government policies, but is not an excuse for government to leave communities on their own, and should rather advocate for the vulnerable members of society (Coaffee, 2013).

Locality and human-centred governance are part of a viable city and key in implementing the human-complexity aspect in the goals of a sustainable and resilient city (Staffans et.al, 2009). Social change and changes in “everyday life” are what will enable the self-transformation of the production mode of space and of the space itself. In this process, the urban planner's role would only be that of a guide (Swyngedouw, 2011). The planners need to understand this role of a guide as serving the urgent agenda of resilience by the terms of the local community and shift to better addressing socio-economic problems. This thesis joins Indy Johar (2014), among many others, in the opinion that the architect must be a change-maker, whose client is the public and whose responsibility is the public good. According to him, the urbanist's important task is to create a new shared language to communicate these interests in order to develop strategies based on them.

A growing trend in participatory planning processes is currently resulting in the emphasis of the “social” process over the justified outcome. The validity of these participatory procedures is questionable, as they are in many cases applied as an obligatory step and not as a comprehensive method that contributes to real outcomes. There is a consistent critique of this “communicative turn” and a call for focus on “what is to be done” instead (Iveson et.al, 2011). It is necessary to compare and examine the new emerging ways of conducting a planning process and to name the processes that promote local social equality in the



image 15 Community gardens at Agrocité, a resilient agro-cultural unit of R-Urban in Colombes, aaa, 2013

image 16 Luchtsingel, A crowdfunded urban project in Rotterdam, ZUS, 2013

outcome (Klosterman, 1996). Involving individuals and communities in conception, investment, execution and governance are important in order to gain true social validation (Johar, 2014). Such engagement in creating the city’s spatiality, creates a sense of common responsibility and engagement of individuals, which is a precondition to changing social structures and new ways of living.

If applying the theory of the resilience dynamics of multi-scale systems and on the other hand the examples of successful community-led projects, the community-driven process to social urban resilience should then be taken as a serious agenda by the planners, who should take a more proactive position as mediators of the agendas set by of the community. This assumption is essentially based on the concept that when a desired, major, lifestyle-impacting change is imposed top-down and collides with individual or societal values, the community will not adapt. Patterns related to secondary habits are easier and faster to change than underlying values and social identity (Kelly et.al, 2012; Resilience Alliance 2010). The pressure to change such patterns, starts within the community. Individual citizens’ motivation to change depend largely on the extent, to which they believe, other people are willing to change (Uzzell et.al, 2002). Therefore considering not only “how” to involve but “whom” to involve, is also essential. For example civic social organizations, have a particularly important role in bringing moral evaluations into consideration during decision making (Klosterman, 1996) or initiating social change bottom-up (Swyngedouw, 2011).

It has already been acknowledged that the accomplishments of self-motivated civic practices scale up to impact large-scale social change, proving that willingness for engagement and changes can be initiated bottom-up (Swyngedouw, 2011). According to multilevel perspective and theory on how sustainable lifestyles spread on three analytical levels radically new practical, everyday innovations created on the lowest

niche level can have an impact on the behaviour of larger groups of people on the higher regime level and up to trends and societal values at the social landscape level (Geels, 2002). Proactive community projects, could inspire changes by showcasing the existing capacities of the community.

However as David Harvey (2011) argues, small-scale solutions does not always aggregate up to good solutions on a global scale without being able to anchor to hierarchical decision making structures. As in terms of implementation it would also be difficult to make rapid advances in planning to move towards implementing adaptation strategies without the commitment of the local political officials (Carmin et.al, 2012). When looking at the primary, globally recorded obstacles to applying resilience by adaptation strategies, the problems seem to be rooted in the lack of resources and funding at the official level, difficulties in communicating the urgency of adaptation to local officials and departments and consequent lack of commitment to local adaptation challenges (ICLEI, 2015). The limited resources and strict regulations imposed on planning practices lock down the possible action creating problematic planning regarding the involvement the local people. Due to these trends city-level planning often fails to tap into the potential of the local community by empowerment, but examples show that communities on the contrary, can have great interest in acting to improve their own future when given the chance.

Therefore, it is highly important to explore how to alter current policies and infrastructure to match these “promising practices”. Marginal lifestyle innovations responding to new demands like sustainability emerge without prior demand and therefore it is important to enable the embedding of such innovations into the policies at the higher regime level, which enables changes in societal values and in wider lifestyle trends (Neuvonen et.al, 2014). If innovative local projects can be communicated to local governments and inspire

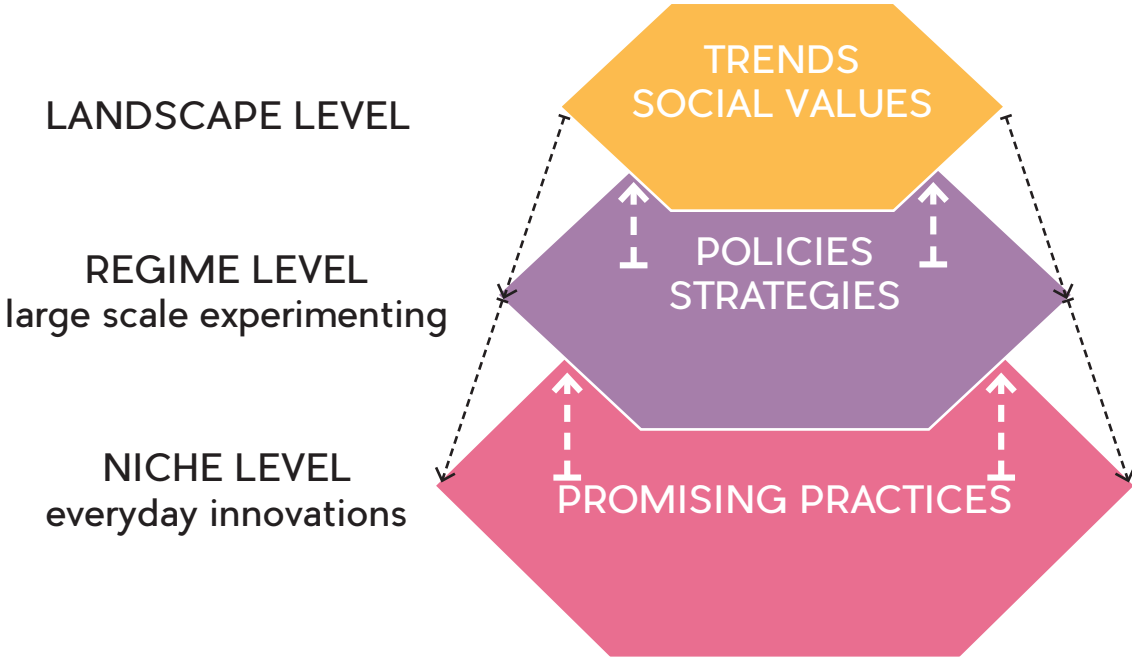


image 17 Transferring sustainable lifestyles to strategies and trends, based on Geels, 2002

the integration of the agendas they promote into official strategies, it would benefit the processes of developing resilience and creating a bond between the government and the citizens. The planner’s essential role would therefore be to mediate this process.

» *Achieving visions of desired futures*

According to Healey (2002), active creation of a city requires imagining its possibilities, potentials, and dangers, to develop a rich, multidimensional and ever evolving concept of the city. If this process and the concept of the city exists in the public realm, it has the potential to develop the strategic power to shape what different city-dwellers do in different situations by mobilising collective efforts, inspiring individual initiatives and providing resources for identity formation processes. This power lies in informing the citizens’ imagination of who they are, where they are and what they might do. (Healey, 2002)

The growing consensus is that the decisions regarding the future should be made collectively as a society. The two essential questions to any city are: Where do the individual citizens want to be in the future and what is their community’s shared vision (Daffara, 2011)? In future developments, communities play an important role in defining a particular direction and establishing a clear vision of a desired goal that is also truly shared by the members of that community (Weisbord et.al, 1995). The public’s judgement can’t be based solely on previous experiences, but there is usually little time to form decisions about pressing issues. One of the most effective ways to start the dialogue and move quickly to a public judgement is to present complex issues in the form of few considerate “visions” (Yankelovich, 1991). Reaching a mutual public judgement is a long, demanding process that requires the three steps of: (1) raising of awareness; (2) developing understanding or “working through”, and (3) resolution or action. Visions, as a tool for change, include both hopes and fears, allowing a richer exploration of what the future may hold, and a conscious choice among complex alternatives (Yankelovich, 1991).

FUTURES STUDIES

Futures Studies provides both mechanisms for engaging specific groups, continuous social learning, producing influential material as a platform for discussion, and potentially insight to what really should be done regarding long-term futures. Futures Studies’ methods, prove an ideal strategic framework for city transformation in the face of the current urban challenges by addressing the multi-dimensional complexity and the metaphysical qualities of urban life. The aim of futures studies is to understand the future opportunities better by going beyond predicting the future by describing and comparing alternative possibilities in order to challenge the current state, adapt to a likely future or even influence the future by changing the course of current developments (Phdungslip, 2011).”Building the foresight capacity of communities of cities will empower them to co-create preferred futures rather than just help them adapt to the expected tsunamis of change” (Daffara, 2011, p. 681).

SCENARIOS AND VISIONS

Scenarios, on the other hand can be helpful in forming visions. Visions are a Futures Studies tool that have been used as a strategic method to address uncertainty in the business world for company management (Wulf et.al, 2010). Scenario planning is not a science but an “art”(Schwartz, 1991) as its aim is not to find quantitative evidence but to imagine future possibilities and identify relevant drivers of development to enable the decision makers to make more informed decisions with future uncertainties in mind (Friedmann et.al, 2004).

As an example of a global environmental scenario, there are four scenarios described by Robert Constanza in 2000. These scenarios studied the relationship of civilisation to technological development and cases in which either the technological sceptic’s or the optimist’s world vision came true. The best-case scenario turned out to be the technological sceptics’ optimal world vision, in which “Ecotopia” comes true. In another similar example, the vastly researched and UN-commissioned world visions presented at the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment demonstrated four different future visions that focused on envisioning the best way to manage global changes.

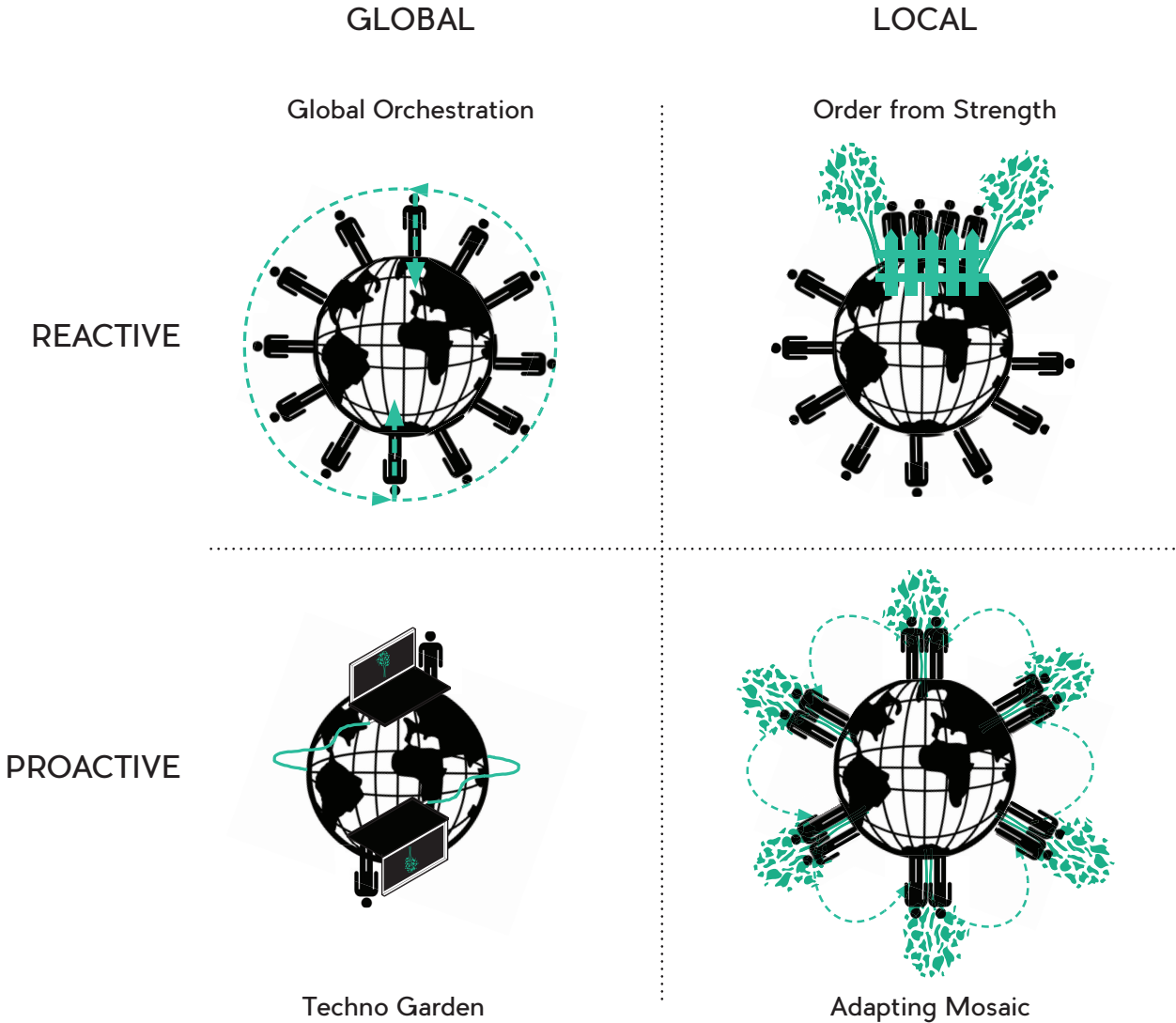


image 18 Millenium Ecosystem Assessment Scenarios, own illustration, 2016

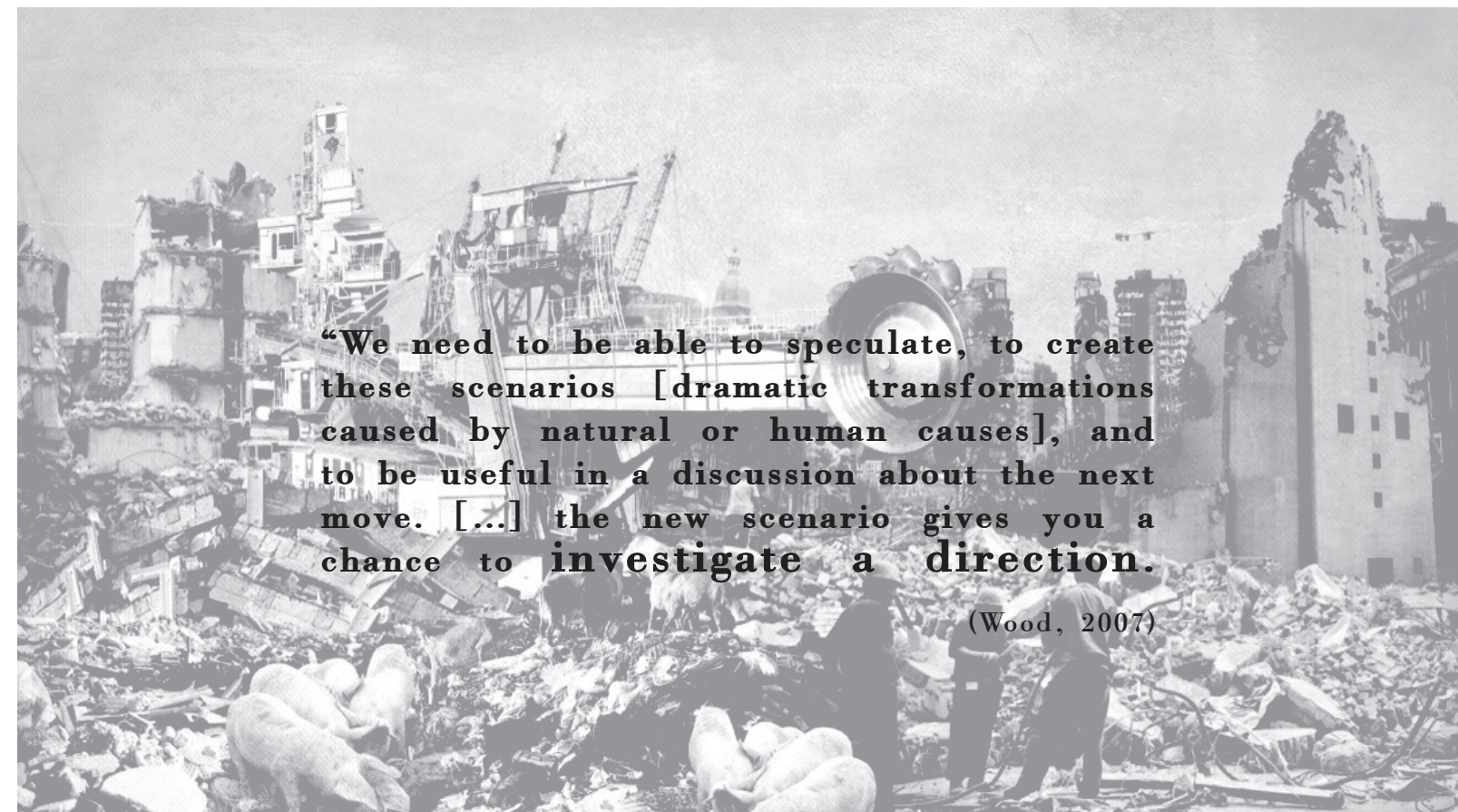
In their conclusion, the best approach was anticipated to be “Adaptive Mosaic” with local strategies on politics and economics and global strategies to save common resources (Millennium Ecosystem Assessment, 2005). The results of both of these scenarios ended up criticizing and contradicting current trends of development to some extent. The “Adaptive Mosaic” and Constanza’s “Ecotopia” are visions that serve a discussion of the changes required for desired future society. On the other hand, as effective as the best-case scenarios are the terrifying predictions of what happens if we choose the wrong solutions at every turn.

The role of the urbanist is to use scenarios to bring story plots to life that investigate, how different strategies might resolve anticipated uncertainties for the future of a place. The idea is not to “define a new conception of life”, but to enable an individual or a community to develop. This new conception of life should be envisioned by the community and should serve as an input to the work of the urbanist, who will continue to act as a mediator in the process of development (Busquet, 2012). The idea is that the planner communicates the future narratives with details that imaginatively resolve pressing problems and learning this can motivate people to act for change (Hoch, 2016). The scenario allows the professionals and participating stakeholders to explore different responses to the complex conditions and causes that threaten current habits, conventions, and purposes. (Hoch, 2016) We have to include the cognitive capability of the urban agents in the dynamics of cities (Portugali 2011). This means that the city is to a large extent a landscape of plans, expectations and entities that does not yet exist in the minds of its users (Portugali, 2011). In other words, people have a natural “planner’s mind”, with an ability to learn from experience and apply these memories as lessons to the future. Another important quality is the tendency to communicate one’s own interests while belonging to a group or community of those of same interest. A pragmatic view on future scenarios focuses on this human learning that develops in a person as part of his culture and community. This approach encourages people to imagine new forms of civic life (Hoch, 2016). It is easy to ask and list the things people desire and miss in their lives. However addressing the scenarios that

scare us and show unpredictable futures of less comfort and safety is more difficult. A multi-dimensional approach to city development is essential for creating resilient and liveable human habitats. Cities have to respond to the emerging issues arising from macro historical analysis in order to survive (Daffara, 2011). The field of Futures Studies is currently dominated by a traditional forecasting approach, which is unlikely to break dominant trends, while it’s based on analysis of them (Phdungsilip, 2011). Today the reality is that communities have to admit the unsettling images of future in order to plan our future existence around these changes. Envisioning a crisis, and not just an optimal scenario, can be a fruitful starting point for raising awareness and discussion of urgent topics.

One case study of community visioning (Daffara, 2011) proves that this processes has enhanced the awareness of community members of the power of intention to co-create the future as well as global thinking and the understanding of local actions in response to global forces of change (Daffara, 2011). Envisioning the future city allows communities to choose their desired future habitats, creates a dialogue for learning, transformations, removal of obstacles persisting change, and regeneration of the drivers of change. This knowledge can contribute to the design of a global-local project that develops the collective thinking from the egocentric towards the world centric and transforms the city as a catalyst for the development of “a planetary human civilisation” (Daffara, 2011).

“In order to effectively envision, it is necessary to focus on what one really wants, not what one will settle for.”
(Constanza, 2000)



“We need to be able to speculate, to create these scenarios [dramatic transformations caused by natural or human causes], and to be useful in a discussion about the next move. [...] the new scenario gives you a chance to investigate a direction.

(Wood, 2007)

»

As established before, the indicator for the resilience of an urban community should be consciousness of global issues in everyday life, and at the same time fulfilment of variety of individual needs. The key to expand individual actions to address global conditions is the managing of urban commons. In this aim, public realm serves as a platform for creating the value systems for life through mutual exchange and developing new forms of self-governance and collective action. The community and its organisations together have a great role in motivating value change. Involving individuals and communities in conception, investment, execution, and governance of this process is important in order to gain true social validation.

However these new dynamics related to the community's involvement in diversifying cities pose challenges to civic engagement. The planner's role is to guide the process. It is important to pay attention to both how to involve and whom to involve. To enable implementation of adaptation strategies it is also necessary to gain commitment of the local political officials. Therefore planners should mediate between different operating levels and actors in a process to explore how to alter current policies and infrastructure to match these "promising practices".

Methods of futures studies can facilitate such process by providing adaptable platforms to start necessary dialogues. The most important question in developing a city is what the citizens' shared vision of the future is. The goal is to challenge the current situation and developments and change their course to influence the future. Scenarios are tools for interaction of planners and stakeholders to explore possibilities to respond to complex issues, which encourages innovating new forms of urban life and motivation to undergo urgent changes. Both unwanted and wanted future scenarios help envisioning future development and the scenarios should not try to predict but to exhibit a vast range of alternative futures. In the planning process, the community's role is envisioning and communicating interests, and planner's role should be to present a wide range of alternatives, facilitate the discussion, and translate it into plans.

STRATEGY BY BENCHMARKING AND BACKCASTING

In this thesis I used Futures Studies as qualitative methods to experiment with and investigate the possibilities of enabling new processes, instead of trying to conduct quantitative research based on existing methods. I chose two different Futures Studies methods in order to have a broad and a more holistic view on the future possibilities. Both the methods of backcasting and benchmarking have been applied in a variety of different contexts and studies, and have more than one accepted framework approach with different process steps. Both have also been applied to an urban context but more commonly studies have been found in which they have been applied to a large city or on a regional scale. Therefore, I have adapted the approaches using different references to fit them to my purposes. Not one particular previously existing method can be named, but rather a number of methods worked as inspiration to define the applied planning methods. The output of the use of both methods in the following research, contributed to the final planning strategy.

Backcasting provides an interesting and promising alternative approach to the exploration of city futures and is the opposite of forecasting methods. Backcasting uses scenarios to provide a strategy for action to reach a desired future vision within a chosen framework of criteria for development. This approach consists of a variety of steps with both analytical and design methods and the steps of analysing current situation and construction of future vision also are generally included. Backcasting is about encouraging participation of different stakeholders to create a shared vision for their city. However it is essential to be conscious of which stakeholders should be involved in the process of envisioning, because personal agendas affect the outcome and goals of the vision (Phdungslip, 2011). Backcasting has been used to study for example what lifestyle-level scenarios could enable adopting low-carbon transitions (Neuvonen et.al, 2014).

After comparing the common methodologies among the different backcasting methods (Phdungslip, 2011) the following steps were adopted to this research:

1. Framework; 2. Vision & Goals; 3. Current Situation;
4. Scenario Development & Impact Analysis; 5. Setting up Strategy

1. As the first step, the process can start by defining a desired framework: which criteria should be set for a scenario. For example, defining environmental sustainability as an efficient use of resources; or social sustainability as a result of equality; if a scenario happens within a timeline in 20 or 50 years and is stakeholder participation assumed a part of the process.
2. The second step is to define the future vision at the end of the timeline to set the goals.
3. After envisioning, the current situation is always analysed in terms of both the macro level changes and trends as well as of everyday level lifestyle choices. This step includes naming the naming of the facilitators of change that have the potential to scale up current promising practices to act out the determined improvement agendas.
4. Based on the current situation, scenarios, that represent a variety of future development paths, are developed. The scenarios can be based on a set of drivers that are relevant for the goals of the strategy. The scenario development includes analysing briefly the impacts of the scenario in different areas, such as social, economic and environmental.
5. The final step is to set up a strategy for action to achieve the desired future vision.

In this thesis backcasting is used in the context of the case study for the neighbourhood of Moabit, Berlin. For this, I used an adaptation of the methods described above. The theoretical study provided the social urban resilience framework for the first step. I then conducted a thorough analysis of the location and its current condition, paying careful attention to the social conditions of the area. I chose to develop different local scenarios to discuss the changes needed for future adaptations. The scenarios are based on a few distressing possible futures in order to decide on best case scenario for preparing the local community with comprehensive social resilience. The aim is to find ways to turn the critical threats into opportunities, these points formed the different agenda set for the strategy. The final strategy comprises a kind of a landuse plan for social resilience agenda zones and the strategy for stakeholder involvement and implementation process, focusing on the local organisations as possible "facilitators of change".

Urban benchmarking is a widely applied method that allows the identification of the main opportunities and challenges of a given area and the comparative analysis in a project specific set of indicators. Besides that there are five main objectives to benchmarking which are:

1. to assess the performance of the city
2. to identify areas where improvement is needed
3. to find comparable units or entities with a superior performance in regard to using good practices to transfer and adapt to the conditions of a given city
4. to evaluate the effectiveness of programmes intended to restructure and improve the operation of a given city
5. to enhance accountability to various groups of stakeholders, particularly the public at large (Rok, 2013).

Urban benchmarking is particularly useful for local authorities in conducting evidence-based policy and provides opportunities for social participation. Urban benchmarking is a feasible method when assessing complex developments that require relative evaluation based on ambiguous non-quantitative measures. As a comparative method it reflects the natural human characteristic of evaluating one's position to the surroundings and provides a good starting point for learning and adaptation (Rok, 2013; O'Neill, K. et al. 2015).

In developing the strategy for the Case Study of the neighbourhood of Moabit the aim was to design a process where the local urban actors are defining the vision and the final development goals. Therefore, it was meaningful to study two cities with promising urban initiatives besides successful strategies. The future-orientated long-term plans could be easily compared to each other and this was useful in comparing the processes of setting the city goals and visions. Since it was not be possible to compare the impact of these strategies, it was meaningful to instead evaluate the performance of the smaller scale activities that have already been proven successful in specific aspects of building local resilience. This way the multi-scalar dimension could also be addressed.

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Berlin, showing a dense urban landscape with various buildings and green spaces. A large teal diagonal shape overlays the left side of the image, containing text.

1.1 LITERATURE

1.2 BENCHMARKING

The starting point of the benchmarking was to find solutions for planning in a context like in the Case Study of Moabit, with limitations in the sector of urban resilience and adaptation to future crisis. The goal was to transfer models from the good examples from cities that have had to adapt to shocks and stresses. The benchmarking investigates the opportunities emerging from disturbance by studying long-term governmental strategies and short-term Promising Practices from two different cities that survived a crisis. This provides ideas on how to integrate strategies for future crisis adaptations in the Case Study of Moabit or other contexts. The focus is on studying how the potential of crisis struck places is harnessed amplifying local identity and strengths of a place through community driven action.

01 RESEARCH

BENCHMARKING

AIM OF THE BENCHMARKING

The aim of the benchmarking is to study the crisis response mechanisms of different cities and to analyse them in order to create an understanding of how goals and values guide the development of responses and how they deal with specific issues. The final creative output is the development of a collection of example interventions from the Promising Practices of the reference cases that represent solutions for specific fields of urban resilience.

Two cities were chosen for this benchmarking. Each have suffered a different types of change with different type of drivers and impacts; in Detroit the long term stress of economic crisis and in Christchurch the short term shock of a natural disaster. The criteria for the choice of these cities were the differences in the nature of their crises, and the comparability of their approaches in dealing with it. Both cities had a strong emphasis on social resilience and community in their official agendas, which was the main reason for choosing them. It had to be possible to reflect both the planning strategy material and the information about the initiatives against the indicators set forth in the social urban resilience framework of this thesis.

The benchmarking was done to set examples for models of social urban resilience Strategy in the Case Study of Moabit. Therefore the attributes of the backcasting approach determined previously in the definition of the method, were for the comparable parts applied in the analysis of the benchmarking cases. The analysis of the adaptation in the chosen cities begins with an explanation of the current situation. The current situation analysis profile consists of the Driver of the crisis, the current Trends and the Timeline of the development of the crisis. Related to the current situation assessment it was essential to define the opportunities and threats of the city with SWOT identification (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats). This SWOT analysis aims to find out the internal and external factors significant for achieving the future goals.

The multilevel perspective (Geels, 2002) of the lifestyle transformation theory was reflected upon while analysing the city's promising practices, strategies and potential impact of these everyday level practices on

official strategies' level and societal level trends and values (Neuvonen et.al, 2014). The aim was to evaluate the success of the innovative citizen projects as well as the official strategies to enable the necessary change in the societal level.

Important sources for gathering the comparable information were the following official planning strategies and reports; for Christchurch; the Draft Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch and the Christchurch Central Recovery Plan conducted by CERA, Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Authority (CERA, 2012, 2011) and for Detroit; Detroit Future City strategic framework led by the Detroit Works Project Long Term Planning Steering Committee (DFC, 2012). The strategies were retrieved from the organisations' official websites. Studying these strategies provided the relevant information on the current situation in order to identify the SWOT and insight needed for the naming of the values and goals guiding the development of these cities.

The Strategies themselves provided little understanding of the interaction of multilevel and scalar activities, although in both cases, the involvement of civic practices were mentioned and emphasized. Therefore besides these strategies, I studied a selection of different scales and types of Promising Practices, which provide a picture of the parallel, real-time activities affecting the everyday life experience levels of these communities.

Both long term strategies studied vividly drew an image of the future vision to strive for and represent the long term strategic planning approach to the aftermath of a crisis. In the analysis, it was especially fruitful to focus on the set of values and goals behind the vision,

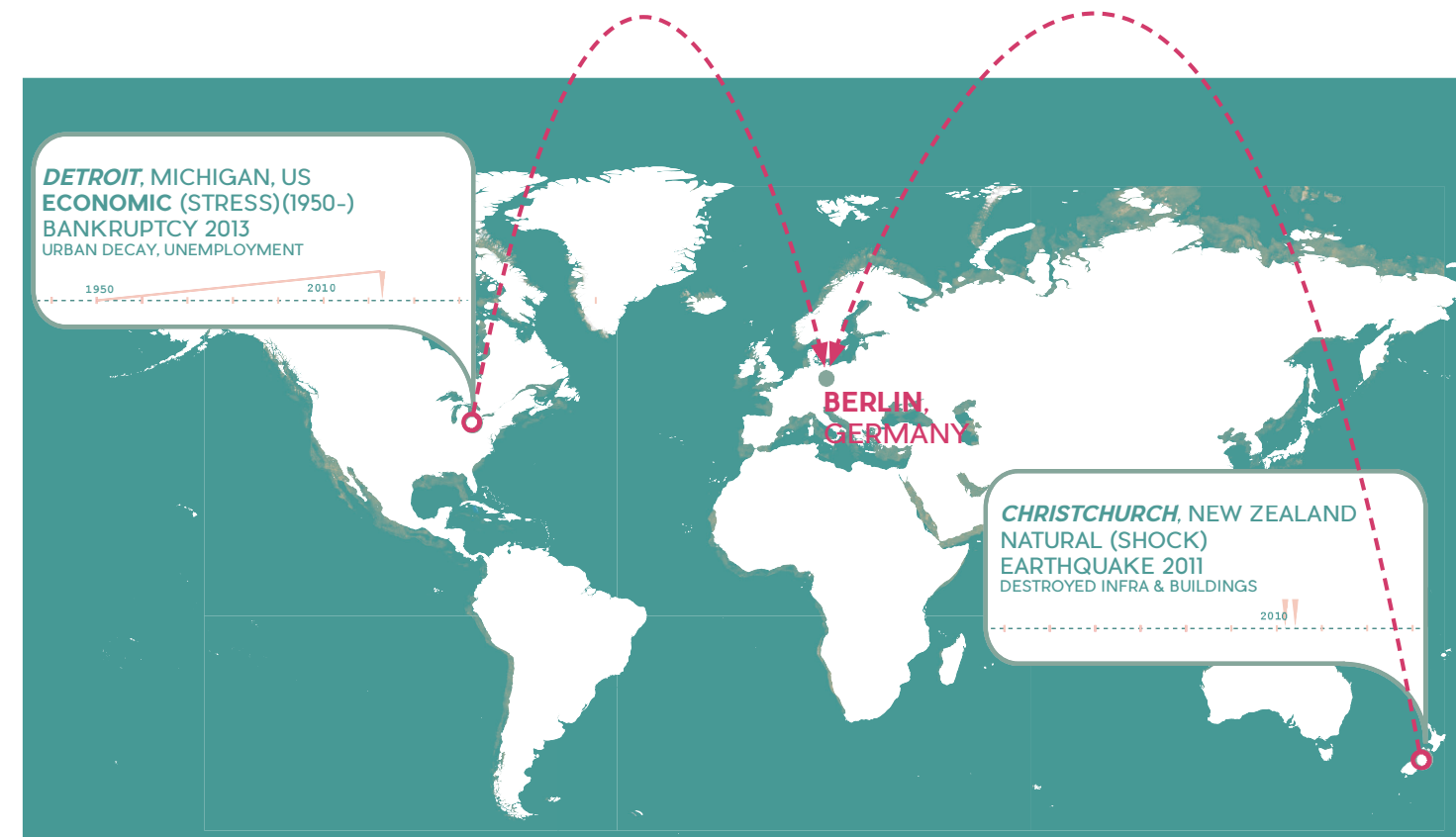


image 20 Benchmarking Cities, own illustration, basemaps: vecotr map: free vector maps.com, satellite map: google maps

which would reveal the aim for social urban resilience reflected in these strategies. These values were common indicators in different scales and levels of efforts from the long term strategies to the short term immediate action.

One interesting finding of this benchmarking was the resilience approach of the city planning presented in the strategies of the two cities. Both took the challenging conditions of the crisis as a potential for new positive change and focused on amplifying the opportunities in both the existing assets as well as utilizing the emerging situation in order to improve the city further.

By comparison, the urban initiatives studied as the Promising Practices achieved direct action and generate positive impact from the newly emergent conditions. Many of these initiatives had a proven positive influence on the development of the city by using the potential of the crisis to develop everyday innovations to improve resilience. This thesis suggests that the current order of development of establishing

a detailed long term plan before starting with concrete action, is not relevant in times of constant rapid change. These crisis examples prove that immediate intuitive community actions work naturally towards the “public interest” and the “common good” and such pioneering activity can be both complimentary and beneficial to strategic development.

In the final analysis, comparing the differently scaled activities in terms of their drivers became an interesting and essential focus for revealing whether or not the different levels were interacting and if their goals were aligned. In both cases the official strategies demonstrate a strong will to integrate these Promising Practices to a cross-scale and discipline interaction based strategy. This was seen beneficial in creating commitment to build and scale-up resilience from within the local community up to all levels of society. The conclusion was that in both cases there would be a great potential in planning more concrete action to merge these different level operations together.



Image 21 Detroit weaknesses and strengths, (Detroit Future City, 2012)

CURRENT SITUATION

Detroit has been affected by “the stress” of a rapidly declining economy and the consequent urban decay and increasing vacancy since the 1950’s. From 2000 to 2010 the city of Detroit lost over 250,000 residents, one quarter of its residential population. The impacts are a high rate of child poverty, the crumbling of the city’s infrastructure, 26 percent vacancy of residential lots, a city suffering from adult illiteracy and underemployment rates that have been estimated to approach 50 percent. (CDAD, 2016)

- TIMELINE DRIVER DISASTER TRENDS**
- stress from 1950 to 2013
 - economic decline
 - bankruptcy
 - urban decay,

The tipping point that threw the city into a state of emergency was when the municipality declared bankruptcy in 2013. Since then the city planning level has worked out strategies to tackle this unstable state by seizing the potential of the current conditions and using them as a platform for growth and reworking the identity of the city. Simultaneously, grass-root initiatives have been already using this potential for immediate actions and creating a new layer of potential for strengthening and nourishing the community in order to reach the mutual goals.

SWOT: The trends of the declining population and the drop in of the value of the land and property pose threats to future development. However, the community assets as a strength hold the opportunity to restructure the urban programme and strengthen the local identity as well as developing more resilient economies.

VISION

The vision stated is that Detroit will have stabilized its population by 2030, will double the number of jobs, and will become a city for all. To reach this future vision, the main challenge was to make people settle permanently and commit to maintaining the city. The goals of the city planning strategy were to stabilize the amount of population and prevent emigration by offering attractive services and stable neighbourhoods, and to make the vacant lands profitable and use them to build anew the neighbourhood identities.

- DETROIT 2030 VISION**
- stabilized population
 - doubled number of jobs
 - a city for all

Interestingly, Detroit Future City strategy was conducted by a Mayor-appointed steering committee of 14 civic leaders representing business, philanthropy, community, faith-based institutions, and government. The committee was overseen by the Detroit Economic Growth Corporation (DEGC) representing the disciplines of urban planning and design, economics, engineering, landscape architecture, and real estate development. Moreover, a Civic Engagement Team along with community and advocacy organizations led a process to gain continuous input from residents and community groups. The Detroit Future City strategy was regenerated through the new information and feedback gained during the two-year process consisting of hundreds of meetings with thousands of local participants in order to develop a shared vision for Detroit’s future.

WEAKNESSES: VACANT LAND

S

- community assets
- creative economies

W

- vacant buildings and lands
- unemployment

GOALS

- increase the value of vacant land
- various sustainable residential densities
- improve infrastructure and services to better serve the population
- providing residents with meaningful ways to make change in their community and the city

STRENGTHS: COMMUNITY ASSETS

O

- strengthening neighbourhoods
- restructuring of the urban program and identifying the neighbourhoods through

T

- newly defined uses
- further abandonment

VALUES

- respecting history and new emerging culture
- creating social justice and equity

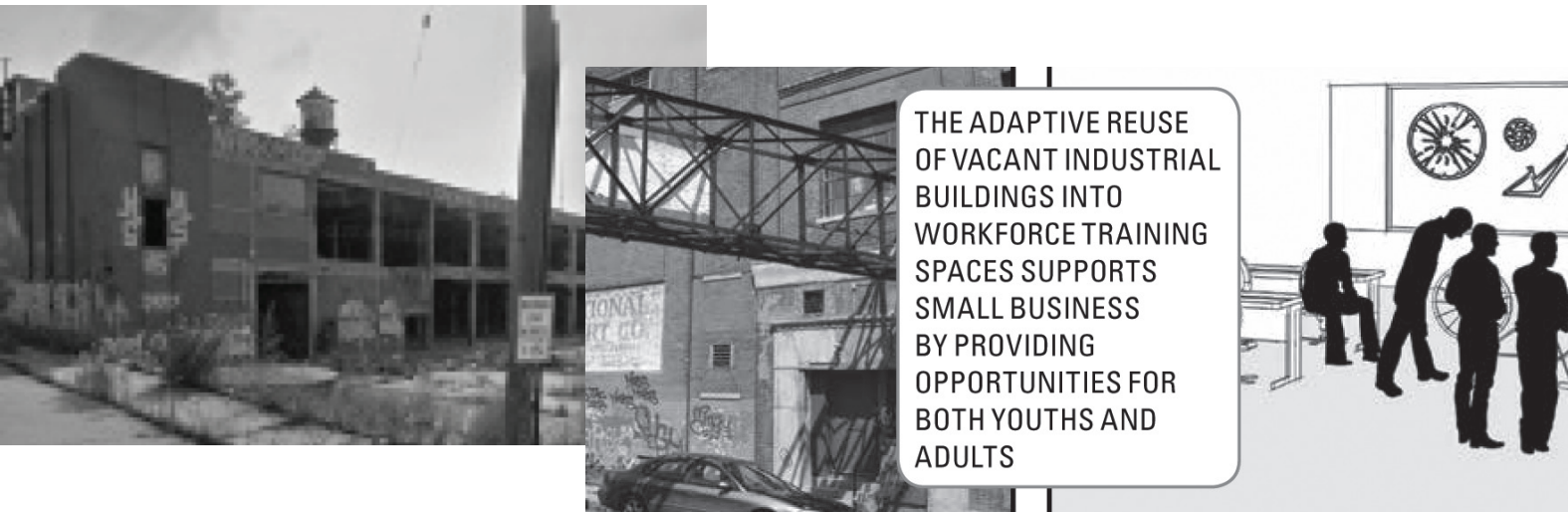


image 22 Vignette from a future Live+Make neighbourhood (Detroit Future City, 2012)

ACTION

STRATEGIES

The strategy is the first one in Detroit to firstly acknowledge that Detroit will not and must not restore the state it was in before the crisis and secondly to incorporate neighbourhood vision and civic capacity to address the system change. The strategy sets a 50-year vision that suggests a set of goals and a framework to motivate and guide all the multiple actors involved in the process of the city's redevelopment in their own roles. The DFC Implementation Office, a non-profit organisation with an independent board of community expert leaders was created in 2014 to bring the people in contact with this strategy and to carry out its vision. The strategy suggests a new implementation process by establishing framework zones and future land use scenarios as a base for public investment. It also introduces a new set of landuse typologies in order to envision and realise the city's future development.

The strategy's aim was also to enact innovative regulatory reform by updating the framework zones every five years and implementing the landuse vision in phases, aiming at revising the masterplan and the city's zoning ordinance.

The strategy's main approach is to build upon the assets that have been defined in detail in the strategy. The main assets named include: the physical and economic capital embodied in the city's large urban centre and historic built environment, its importance as a hub for international trade and tourism, and the social capital built on the creativity and ingenuity of its people and organisations.

The concrete plans of the strategy promote sustainable population and structural densities and liveable and

attractive neighbourhoods and centres as well as civic engagement during the planning processes. For example, the new development master plan contains ways to improve connections between severely fragmented parts of the city and improving the quality of streetscape in the inner city (DFC, 2012). However the strategy, being a mere starting point, contains few concrete plans for action and participation during the steps in the following years of immediate or mid-term action.

PROMISING PRACTICES

Local initiatives have taken action to improve the situation by claiming the vacant lands and spaces and using them as the initial capital for fostering ideas and rebuilding communities. These initiatives are focusing for example on emerging economies and the exchange of ideas and knowledge, and aiming to build stable and empowered community and to strengthen identity and the sense of community.

Some Promising Practices are place-based solutions tied to certain neighbourhoods or facilities, such as Avalon Village's upgrading project, but their operational and funding models are adaptable to multiple places in Detroit. Others provide knowledge through non-place based virtual domains, like the Data Driven Detroit. Many projects also have specific approaches next to the presence in urban neighbourhood space a main social agenda, like art to The Valley Project and urban farming to MUFL. The project development models vary from public-private partnership for Campus Martini Park to NGO driven projects like the Urban Crafts Fair. In all cases they present a variety of useful platforms for activities for identity enhancement of neighbourhoods and building social capital and they respond to the specific, local challenges.

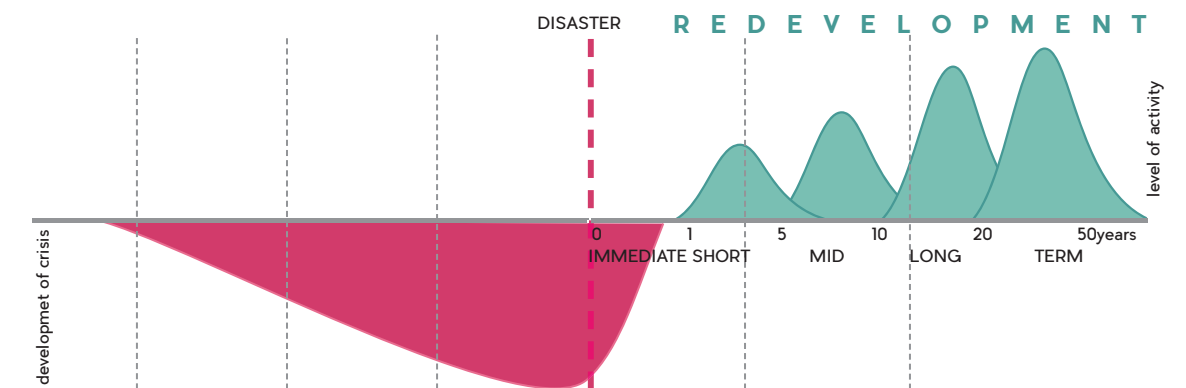


image 23 Detroit crisis and redevelopment timeline, own illustration

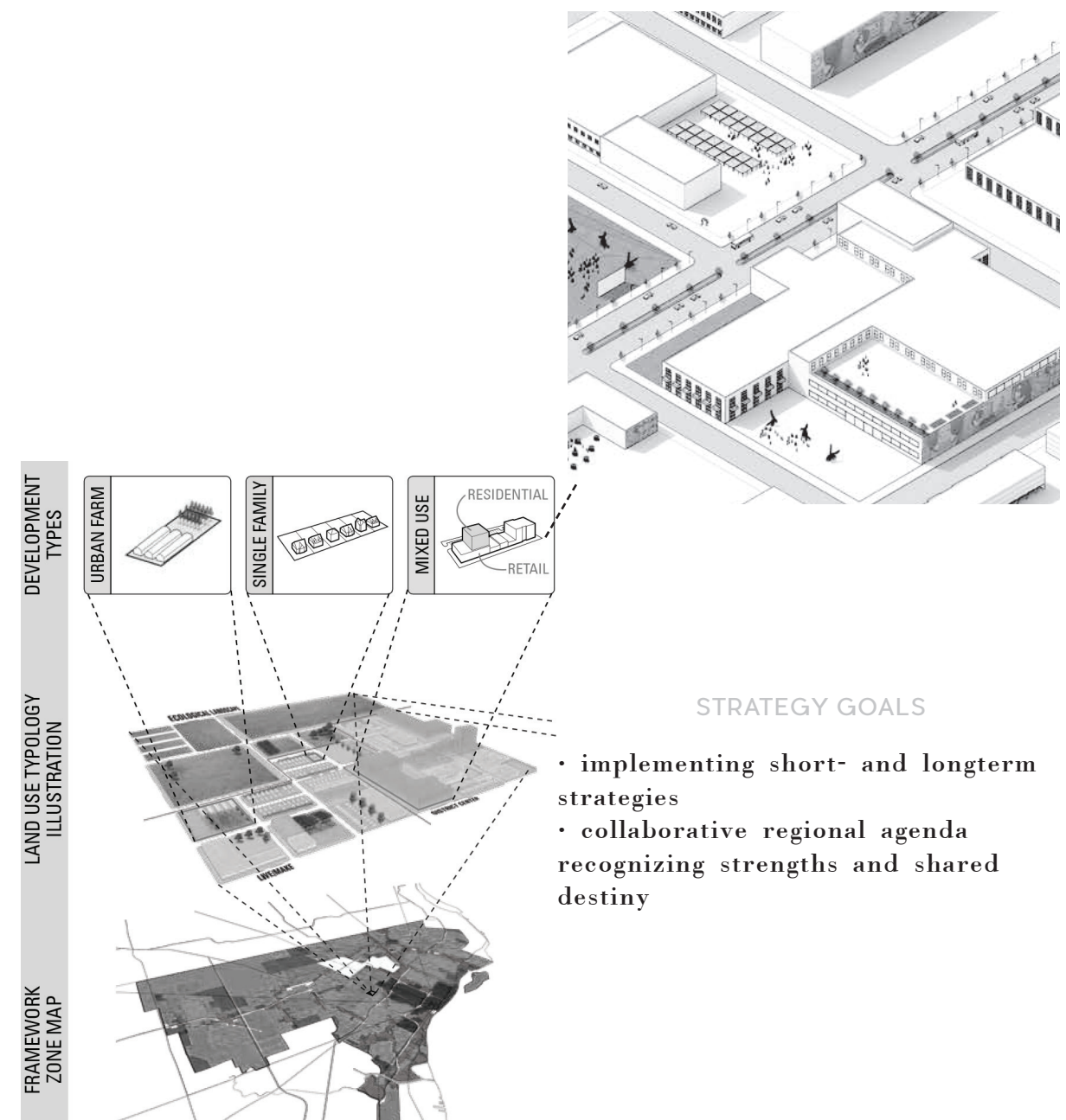


image 24 Framework strategy concept (Detroit Future City, 2012)



TITLE INITIATOR LOCATION CONTACT INFO > GOAL FUNCTION *SOCIAL URBAN RESILIENCE FEATURE >> LEVEL OF REACH LEVEL OF IMPACT	DETROIT URBAN CRAFTS FAIR Hand Made Detroit, community hub Masonic Temple handmadedetroit.com/ > Consumer sustainability and economic opportunities Temporary sales events *Livelyhoods, Communication and networks >> Organisation level Everyday level	DATA DRIVEN DETROIT D3, non-profit Online datadrivendetroit.org/ > Informed decision making & community planning, Sustainability Providing online data * Access to information & Empowered stakeholders, Data >> City level Strategic level
THE ALLEY PROJECT Young Nation A neighbourhood garage youngnation.us > Interaction and engagement Managing community art projects * Place attachment, Social capital, Civic engagement >> Socail group level Everyday level	AVALON VILLAGE community of Highland park Highland Park neighbourhood kickstarter.com/ > Learning an economic development, sustainability Building self-sufficient eco village * Diverse ecosystem services, Education infrastructure, Empowered stakeholders >> Neighbourhood Everyday level	CAMPUS MARTIUS PARK Detroit 300 Conservancy, non-profit Central square of Detroit detroit300conservancy.com/ > Creating lively space Redesigning the central square * Access to public space >> City level Everyday level
URBAN INNOVATION EXCHANGE UIX Detroit Online uixdetroit.com/ > Creating communities of grassroots organizers Platform for urban organizers * Networks and communication >> Organisation level Everyday level	URBAN FARMING INITIATIVE MUFI, non-profit New Centre Neighbourhood Detroit miufi.org/ > Reducing socioeconomic disparity and building sustainability Sustainable agriculture * Education, Empowerment, Social Cohesion, Basic Needs >> Organisation - neighbourhood level Strategic & everyday level	MOTOWN MOVEMENT Team of Students A house in Detroit themotownmovement.com/ > Enabling building sustainable house for everyone Building a susainable house * Skills & Training >> Individual to social group level Strategic level

“THE AVLON VILLAGE”

The Avalon Village is a vision of a self-sustaining eco-village initiated by a local resident in one of the most abandoned districts of Detroit, Highland Park. Together with a team of engineers, futurists, artists and urban farmers they developed a vision. The first plan suggested constructing Goddess Marketplace, an economic development initiative for local women, Homework House for children who lost their schools and a self-sufficient Greenhouse-to-Cafe foodsystem to compensate for the lack of healthy local food. During a one-month long campaign the project achieved it's goal of raising 250 000 dollars through a kickstarter co-funding platform. The day after the end of the campaign the construction had already started. The main function of the project is to build sustainable eco-village but next to providing new ecosystem services the project contributes to empowerment and engagement of the locals, thus having impact on social resilience. The project influences a whole neighbourhood on their everyday life level. The concepts and fundingmodels are applicable to other places in the city, other cities with similar problems or just for initiating alternative ecological urban life. The initiative also shows the potential power of a shared vision.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Some of the initiatives have had a great impact on specific communities within the city but their influence alone on social urban resilience is marginal. The true potential lay in the interaction of these initiatives and in up-scaling. Therefore it is worth noticing that the Civic Engagement Team has been appointed to involve local organisations during the strategy development process. The city strategy could consider the potential of the initiatives of the Promising Practices. Next to contributing to communication and citizen engagement, they have high capacity to self-organize for collaborations between projects and maintaining and innovating new urban practices and activities by making use of the vacant land. The experience and input of these projects could be used to revise the zoning frameworks and the local typologies in the masterplan.



CURRENT SITUATION

The series of earthquakes during 2010 and 2011 caused destruction in the city.

A 7.1 magnitude earthquake struck Christchurch in September 2010, causing destruction to land and buildings. An aftershock damaged the central city. In February 2011, another earthquake caused substantial destruction of buildings, widespread land damage and rock falls, leading to casualties and injuries with two large aftershocks in June with further destruction. Communities had been significantly impacted; day-to-day life was interrupted due to the destruction of infrastructure and services that communities rely on

TIMELINE • stress from 1950 to 2013
DRIVER • natural disaster
DISASTER • earthquake
TRENDS • destruction of infrastructure

to function, houses and facilities were without power, water and sewerage, and roads were damaged. (CERA, 2011)

SWOT

The Christchurch strategy has clearly named the community as the city’s strength. The earthquakes have however afflicted the economy of the city, which poses the greatest threat in the process of rebuilding large areas. The fragmentation of the city with large areas abandoned is also threatening to isolate some neighbourhoods from the centre. The large destruction sets a blank page for new development and investing differently to rebuild a more sustainable city with green infrastructure and building structure. It is also a chance for new innovation that can lead to new types of livelihoods, creativity and investment opportunities.

VISION

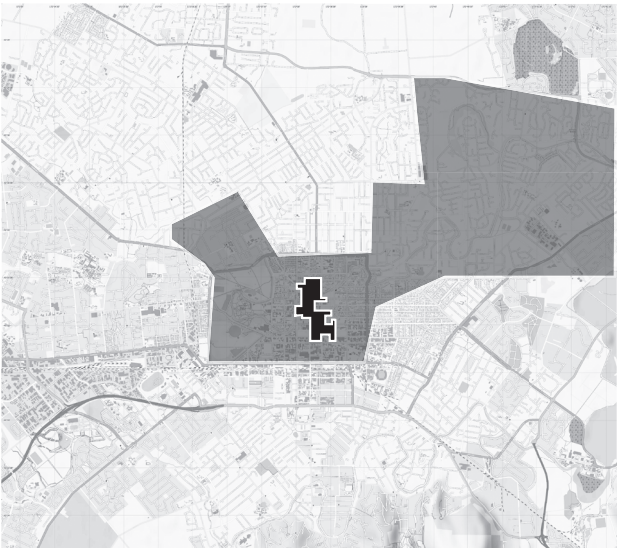
The vision of the Greater Christchurch is to recover and progress as a place to be proud of and an attractive and vibrant place to live, work, and visit.

The Greater Christchurch vision is based on the values that are the essential core of the local community and to be preserved through all great changes to come. The values named by CERA (2012) are love and respect for people, stewardship, knowledge and wise consideration of decisions, leadership and authority. The community is at the heart of the vision of Central Christchurch becoming the thriving heart of an international city. As a basic guidance the acknowledgement of the

CHRISTCHURCH VISION
• “A place to be proud of an attractive and vibrant place to live, work, visit.”

past while reflecting the best of the new should lead future decisions to keep embracing opportunities for innovation and growth. Therefore, main assets are the natural and cultural heritage as well as the skills and passion of local people. (CERA, 2012).

The goals are to revitalise the economy by rebuilding the centre as a prosperous region for work and education, attracting investment and new economic activities. All areas, from suburban centres to rural towns should have their thriving functions and stay productive. The social goal is to strengthen community resilience by building community assets, renewing the sense of identity and enhancing the quality of life for residents and visitors. The rebuilding goals focus on restoring the natural environment to support biodiversity and reconnect people to the nature, and on the other hand to build resilient and sustainable housing, infrastructure and transport networks. (CERA, 2011)



- WEAKNESSES
- Population decrease of 20-60%
 - “RED ZONE” badly damaged land, restricted access and prolonging of rebuilding

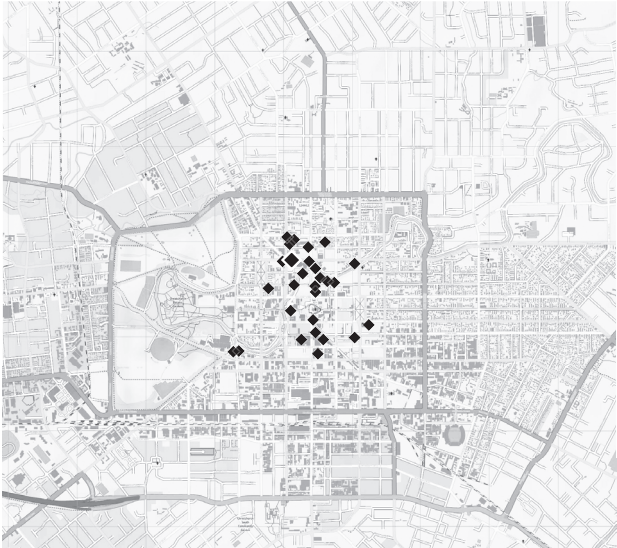


image 29 Christchurch weaknesses and strengths, base map from (4Umaps, OpenStreetMap, 2016)
STRENGTHS
♦ Community assets & revival projects

<div>S</div> <div>• community</div>	<div>O</div> <div>• rebuild a more sustainable city • new innovation, new types of livelihoods, creativity and investment opportunities</div>
<div>W</div> <div>• afflicted economy • spatial fragmentation • large destruction</div>	<div>T</div> <div>• failure to rebuild large areas • isolated neighbourhoods</div>

- GOALS
- centre as a prosperous region for work and new economic activities
 - all areas functional and productive
 - community resilience by improving community assets, sense of identity and the quality of life
 - support biodiversity and reconnect people to the nature, build resilient housing and infrastructure

- VALUES
- love and respect for people,
 - stewardship,
 - knowledge and wise consideration of decisions, leadership and authority



image 30 Vignette from the future centre (Christchurch Central Recovery Plan, 2012)

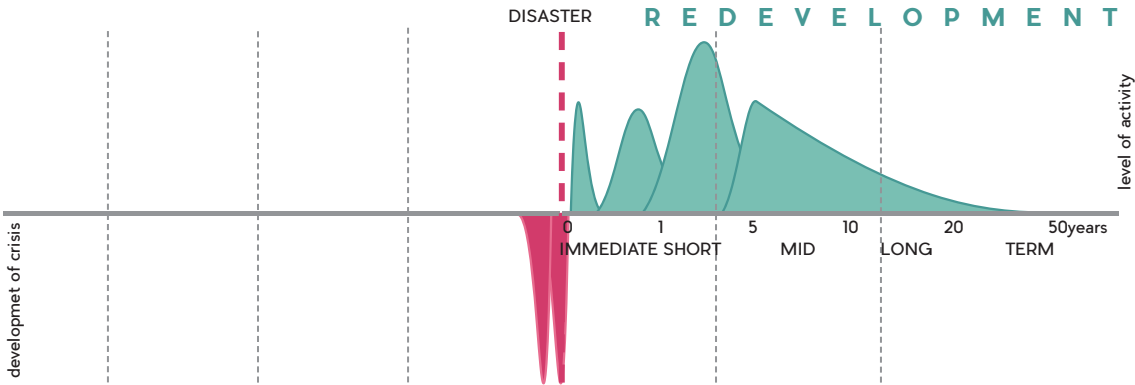


image 32 Christchurch crisis and redevelopment timeline, own illustration

ACTION

STRATEGIES

Christchurch Central Recovery Plan introduces a phased recovery strategy consisting of short term, medium term and long term phases of 4 years and longer. It also suggests a “Transitional City Concept” for the phased reactivation of the central city in cooperation with some of the Promising Practice initiatives. Immediate and short term phases within 1-3 years consist of repairing, planning & rebuilding focused on basic human needs, health and safety. The recovery is based on including programmes and initiatives for implementation and research to understand the geotechnical issues. Informing and engaging communities in rebuilding and future planning is already essential in this phase. Repairing and rebuilding phase aims to start restoration and adaptive re-use, support reinvestment in the central city are and build productive partnerships between government and private sector. Medium to long term phases, after 4 years and further, set out to construct, restore and improve with the aim of building resilient communities. Major reconstruction projects should be by then under way and restoration and adaptive reuse of heritage features completed by the time. Development without the lead of the recovery management should take over by the end of this phase, focusing however continuously on the goals of sustainability of both environment and economic growth. Although the plan is promising a lot of positive developments, there has been a wide controversy about the way it has been implemented. The authorities behind the blueprint

have been accused of not consulting the public during the process and of encouraging demolition in the name of new development and ignoring the heritage of the city (Bennett, 2014).

PROMISING PRACTICES

Similar to the case of Detroit, the included Promising Practices had examples of very different projects. Two projects that became more than a temporary intervention were the Christchurch Appeal Trust funded Re:Start Market and the Cardboard Chapel financed by the Anglican Diocese. The projects started off with very different purposes, yet both becoming relatable landmarks with a great impact on the identity and coherency of the city’s community. Next to these projects there were a lot of temporary projects aiming to activate the spaces and succeeded in scaling up this impact by multiplying or up-scaling the interventions like in Greening the Rubble. Many projects, such as Artist Residency, Festa, and People building better cities, were also trying to encourage critical discussion and contribution to the city development next to merely reactivating vacant space.

“THE COMMONS”

One example of the Promising Practices in Christchurch is The Commons initiated by The Gap Filler. The Commons is located on a central site that has been licensed for transitional projects due to the efforts of the initiative. The space serves as a place for experimentation by the makers in the city. Its

STRATEGY GOALS

- phased recovery strategy with high activity in short term phases for fast rebuilding
- continuing sustainable development after recovery phase

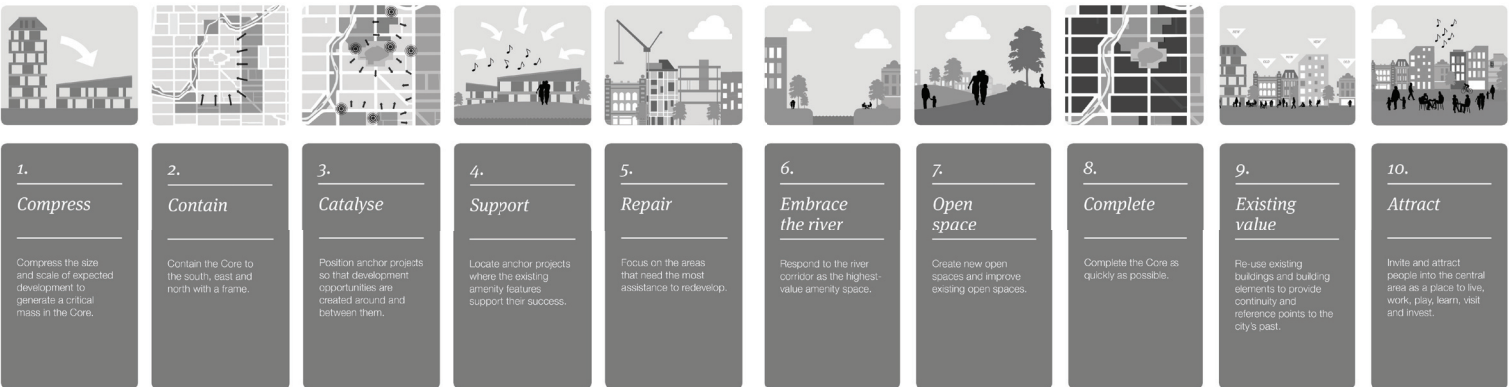
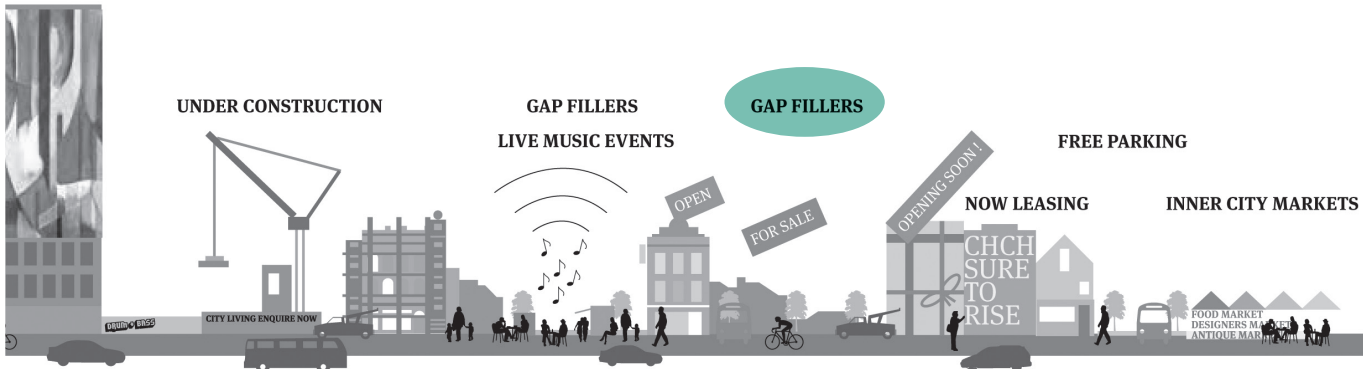


image 31 Transitional City Concept (Christchurch Central Recovery Plan, 2012)

TITLE INITIATOR LOCATION CONTACT INFO > GOAL FUNCTION *SOCIAL URBAN RESILIENCE FEATURE >> LEVEL OF REACH LEVEL OF IMPACT	CARDBOARD CATHEDRAL Anglican Diocese The location of the old cathedral http://www.cardboardcathedral.org . > Building a landmark and valuing the heritage A transitional cathedral Local identity & Cohesive community >> Organisational level Everyday level	THE COMMONS The Gap Filler Central Square of Christchurch http://www.gapfiller.org.nz/ > Establishing self-organising, up-scalable transitional spaces Providing spaces for experimentation and projects *Community engagement & Place attachment >> Organisational - city level Strategy level
GREENING THE RUBBLE voluntary based organisation different vacant plots in the city greeningtherubble.org.nz/wp/ > Rejuvenation of the city and creating positivity Creating temporary public parks *Local identity & Public Space >> Social group level Everyday level	FESTA City Ups Center of Christchurch lvs.org.nz/projects/i/cityups/ > Experimenting and bringing people together Festival of transitional architecture *Cultural Diversity & Cohesive community >> City level Strategic level	RESTART CONTAINER MALL Christchurch Earthquake Appeal Trust Center of Christchurch > Creating a landmark and liveability of the center Temporary shopping center *Economic prosperity & Place attachment >> City level Everyday level
ARTIST RESIDENCY The Social, ngo different vacant sites in the city lvs.org.nz/projects/i/artist-residency/ > Creating open dialogue and critical thinking To find and supports artists to live in a self-contained caravan. *Cultural diversity & Communication >> Organisational level Everyday level	PEOPLE BUILDING BETTER CITIES Christchurch centre for architecture and city-making Central Christchurch http://teputahi.org.nz/ > Promoting dialogue on participation and inclusive urbanisation Documenting and exhibiting community-driven urban projects *Stakeholder empowerment & Civic engagement >> City level Strategic level	LIFE IN VACANT SPACES an independent trust vacant sites in the city http://lvs.org.nz/ > Encouraging positive contribution to the community Managing short-term use of vacant spaces *Access to public space >> Organisation level Strategic level

agenda is to allow self-managing projects a chance for community engagement with the goal of social change. The success of the Gap Filler initiative resulted in founding an independent trust, "Life in Vacant Spaces", which works as an umbrella organisation to enable organisations like Gap Filler, Greening the Rubble and Festa. By doing this the initiatives together succeeded in scaling up the concept by making it possible to apply to various vacant spaces in need of temporary use all over the city. This activity had such an impact in the improvement of the city after the earthquakes, that the city's official recovery strategy recognises the Gap Filler as one of the essential actors in the Transitional City concept. This kind of cross-level interaction may result in establishing new kind of urban practices in a scale that has impact on the whole city's society.

IMPACT ANALYSIS

Christchurch strategy was especially successful due to the acknowledgement of the importance of transitional use and the role of local initiatives in it. The strategy

demonstrated a strong will by the officials to integrate specific citizen projects into their short and mid-term plans. The Gap Filler project was named as one of the Promising Practices with a central role in the staged development of the city. However a detailed plan of ways to empower wide range of initiatives was missing. Notably, Christchurch did not have a history of natural events with such drastic and destructive impact in the past. Nevertheless, the disaster was taken as an "unprecedented opportunity"(CERA, 2012) to draw conclusions and to learn consciously learn from the performance during the crisis, so that successful models would be adopted into further development. Such lessons were enabling community-led responses, building on the strengths of the city and using the opportunity to not only recover but solve problems of the past, communicating between all parties and making decisions at the local level whenever possible. Resilient community and sustainability building belong to the long term planning phase.



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According to the social urban resilience approach the crisis and the consequent change of conditions have to be seen as a learning point and a potential for improvement of the underlying problems of the society. In these case studies the cities dealt with the crises by focusing on identifying their weaknesses and strengths and turned them into possibilities. Especially in the case of Christchurch the lessons learned were clearly named in the reports as a base for further strategies. This shows that it depends on the chosen recovery approach, if the crisis is a downfall of the society or an opportunity for change.

In both case studies the recovery from crises started with the citizen initiated projects, which succeeded in identifying and directly focusing on the survival or further strengthening of the society based on the values and goals of the citizens themselves. Different about these cases was the timeline of the recovery strategies focused on. While Detroit presented a few horizons to a 50-year goal, Christchurch focused on a strategy for the first five years after the crisis. By my interpretation this was due to the shock event and the urgency of the crisis in case of the earthquakes in Christchurch. The destruction by a sudden event called for more immediate action and in this context the small scale responses more viable and effective in the city scape. The projects became essential part of recovery, which resulted in the officials recognising them in their agenda and opening up for a collaboration in the official rebuilding efforts. In both cities the community and the civic assets were identified as core strengths and the existing cultural values and social identity were held high. Consequently in both cases the Promising Practices were able to create resilience by operating at great level of self-organising capacity, immediacy and flexibility. Their activities were contributing to sustainability and liveability of the environment while aiming to also strengthen social cohesion. I recognise

that a lot of the success of the improving situation in both cases is based on the strong community, without the rapid action the recovery wouldn't have been possible. Christchurch recognised this and included building further community resilience in their future goals. In conclusion, the next step for the successful rebuilding of these cities would be integrating the community level activities and Promising Practices in a more concrete way into the official agenda as well as focusing on means for the city planning to enable them more in the existing planning system.

DEVELOPING PLANNING TOOLS

The aim of this benchmarking exercise was to transfer Promising Practice models to other contexts, in this case into the neighbourhood of Moabit in Berlin. Transforming the information of the Promising Practices into translatable data requires identifying the relevant factors in order to apply the practice model elsewhere. Therefore, each Promising Practice project was profiled in a comparable format. Thereafter, the profiles were analysed and their main goal identified by evaluating them in the framework of Social Urban Resilience features and indicators. This provides a mechanism to use good and successful reference projects as tools for discussion of possible interventions in a different context. The important variables of the Promising Practice projects are divided into two categories according to their adoptability: The Context Variables depend on the implementation context and have to be locally specified for adaptation and the Conditions are the core features that respond to certain situation regardless of the implementation context. They are the Goal and Function, Social Urban Resilience feature, Level of impact, Level of Reach the Context Variables are the Initiator and the Location, which depends on the context where the Promising Practice is implemented in.

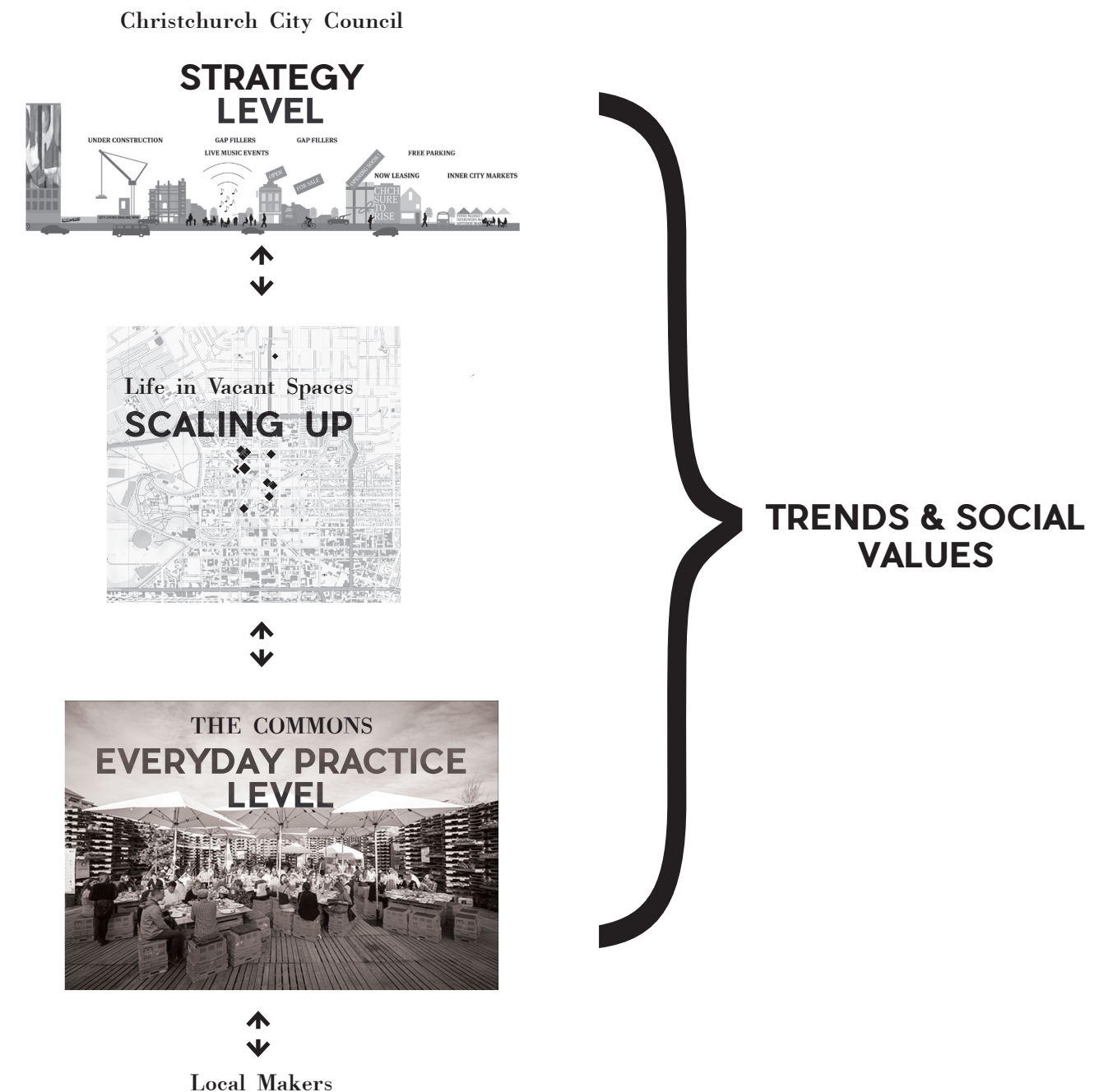


image 33 Example of The Commons and growing impact

THE CONDITIONS

The Goal and Function simply means the main field and target of activity of the project.

The Social Urban Resilience feature means the specific agency of resilience of The Promising Practice. Studying the goals and operational model of a Promising Practice, the resilience field can be identified from the framework. This aims at indicating the possible resilience sector, to which the project can be applied in another context.

For Example, the Commons project from Christchurch clearly states its main goals, which are to benefit the community, initiate social change and to create civic engagement. These features are related to the focus of Community Cohesion and Connectivity under the Social Urban Resilience Framework, which can be thus identified as the main resilience focus. Next to the primary resilience goal, it is contributing to the sector of Creating Commons by creating Access to Public Space. Moreover up-scaling and self-organising qualities of the project are features of resilient, empowered urban community.

In order to apply the functions elsewhere it is also important to note the promising financing or management models behind these practices. Some of the projects have self-organised funding, which can be a useful example in order to realize interventions based on these examples in another context. For example, Avalon Village project was started completely by crowdfunding.

Level of impact indicates the estimated potential to which level of society that the project could have impact. These levels vary between the everyday-practice level of individual innovations, the strategic level of experimentation within a wider group, to the trends level that impact values of a society.

Level of Reach refers to the range in which the project has capacity to activate the community, from a specific social group to a whole neighbourhood or the whole city. The width of the range of people attracted to the project is also related to the accessibility and reachability of

the project by time, distance and means. It should be noted that local individuals' and communities interests greatly affect this aspect of range. If the reach is directed to a specific social group, the target group should be indicated, for example workers of the area, children, the unemployed, artists etc.

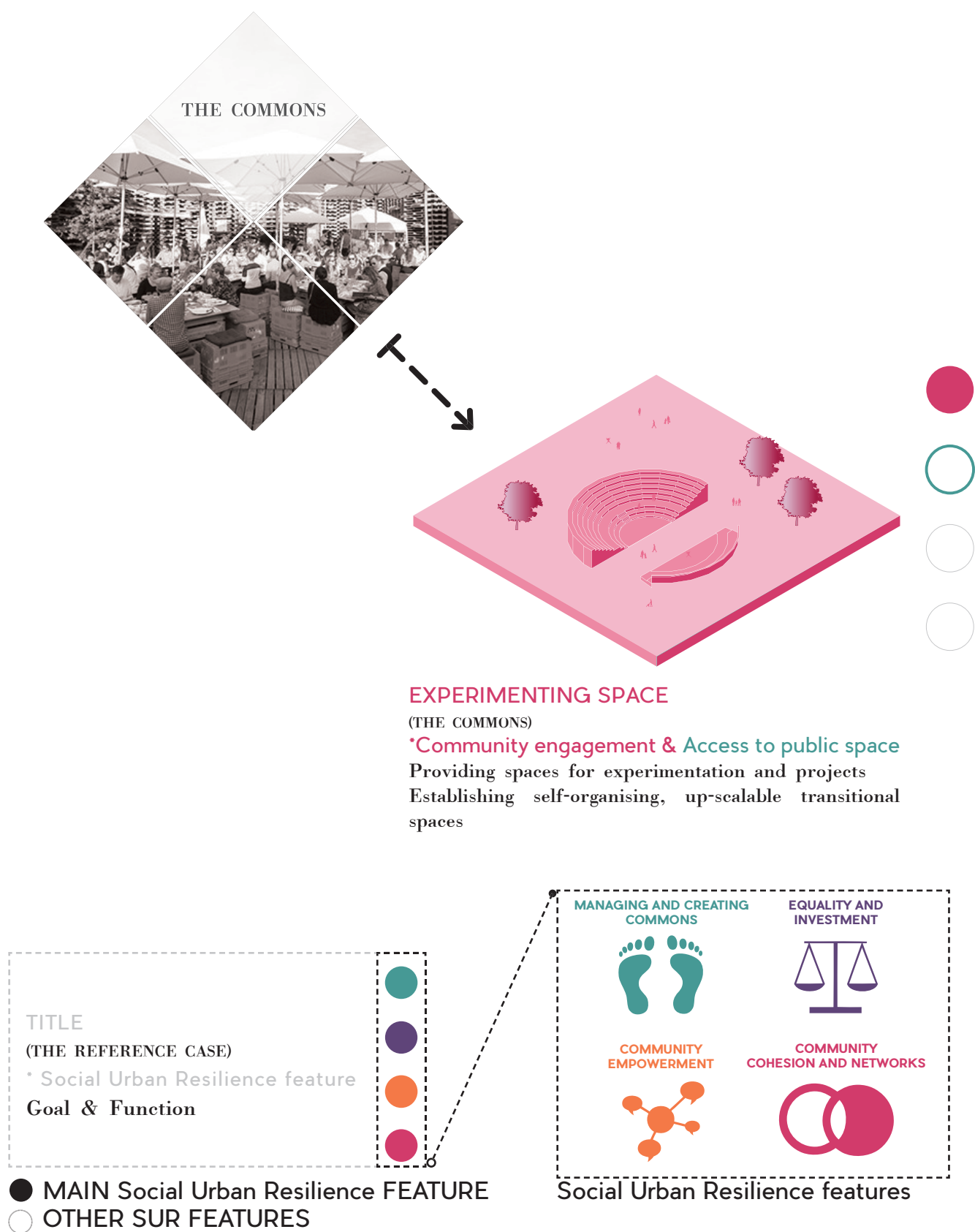
THE CONTEXT VARIABLES

The Initiator refers to a local actor facilitating the main programme of an intervention and can only be locally specified. When applying the Promising Practice to a strategy, local actors similar to the ones operating the reference project can be involved in the strategic planning and discussion the implementation of conditions of the specific intervention.

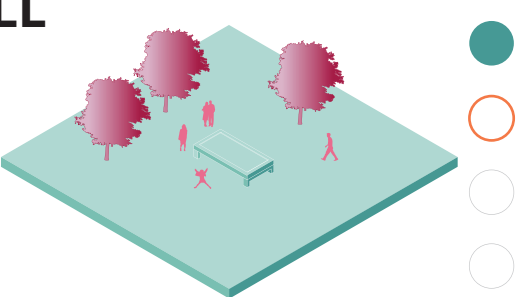
The Location should be defined in a implementation plan, developed together in an interactive situation by the planner, the target group within the Level of Reach, and the initiating Actors.

PROMISING PRACTICE LIBRARY

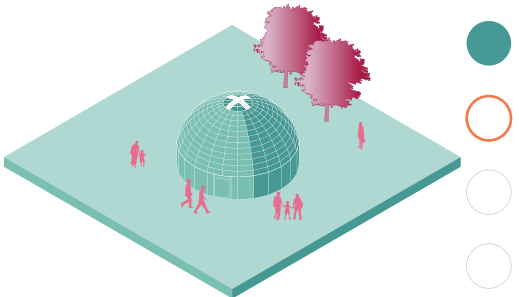
Each Promising Practice project is translated into a schematic illustration that simplifies the spatial situation. Moreover each Promising Practice is roughly categorised according to scale which refers to the possible physical scale range that depends on how extensive a programme it should facilitate. The scale may relate to the evaluated potential level of reach and impact. The Promising Practice description together with the illustration can be used as a card or other physical visual representation tool of the possible intervention in an interactive planning situation. Placed in a 3-D strategic plan of the implementation context the component can help to illustrate and discuss certain impacts in relation to the surroundings and to other planned interventions. This tool provides a context based adaptation of a partially defined solution to a targeted field of Social Urban Resilience. The Promising Practice library can be extended with more successful projects and can also exist as an online database.



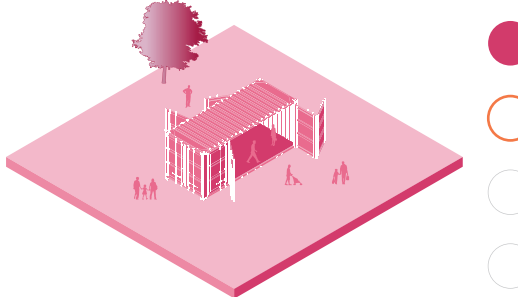
SMALL



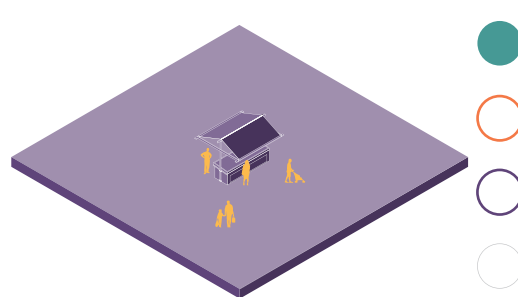
URBAN GREENING
(GREENING THE RUBBLE)
*Access to public Space & Local identity
Rejuvenation of the city and creating positivity
by Creating temporary public parks



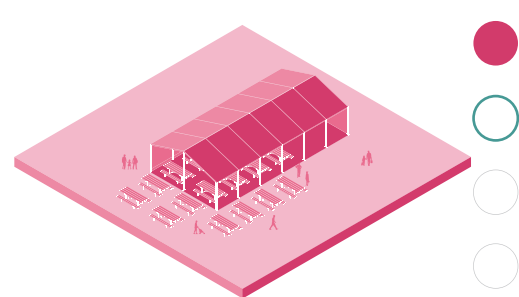
USE-IT SPACE
(Life in Vacant Spaces)
* Access to public space, Civic engagement
Encouraging positive contribution to the environment
by Facilitating short-term use of vacant spaces



COMMUNITY ART
(THE ALLEY PROJECT)
* Cultural Diversity, Civic engagement
Building cohesion and place attachment
by Managing community art projects

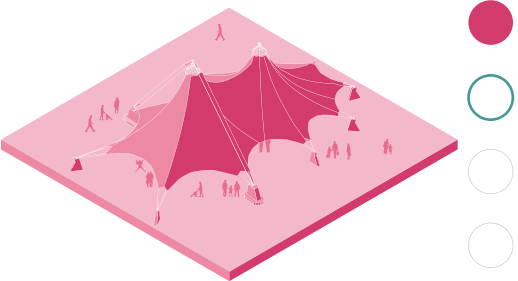


MARKETPLACE
(Avalon Village)
* Livelihoods
Entrepreneurial ventures
Vibrant economy

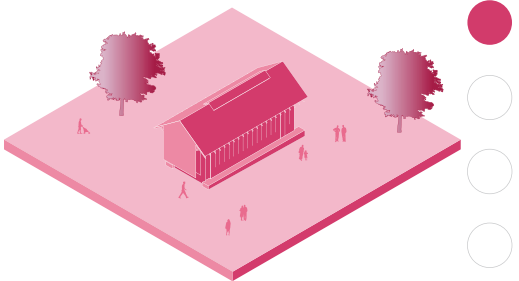


COMMUNITY CAFE
(Avalon Village)
* Cohesive community, Ecosystem services
Self-sufficient cafe and free community dinners
Sustainability and social support

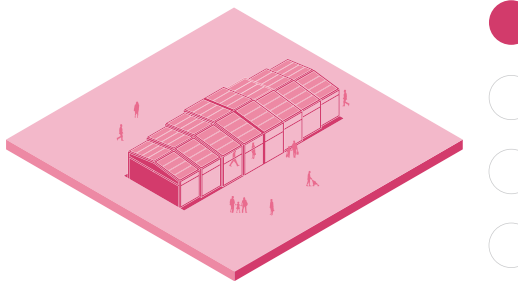
MID



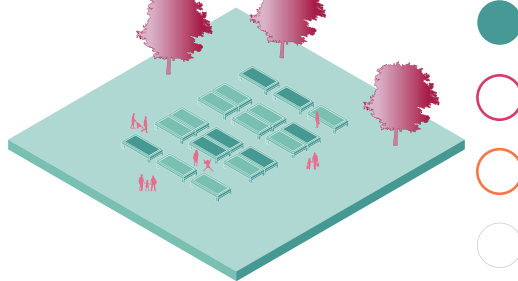
TRANSITIONS FESTIVAL
(FESTA)
* Cultural Diversity & Cohesive community & Access to public space
Festival of transitional urbanism
Experimenting and bringing people together



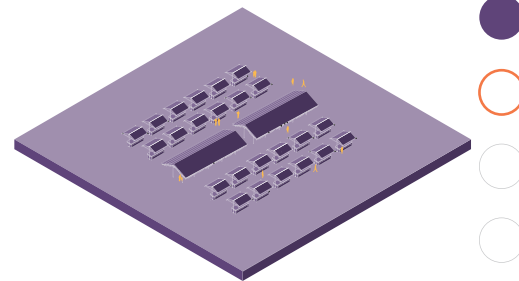
GATHERING SPACE
(cardboard chapel)
* Local identity & Cohesive community
Building a landmark and valuing the heritage
by a transitional gathering space



URBAN MEDIATOR
(ARTIST RESIDENCY)
*Cultural diversity & Communication
To find and supports artists to live in a self-contained facility
Creating open dialogue and critical thinking

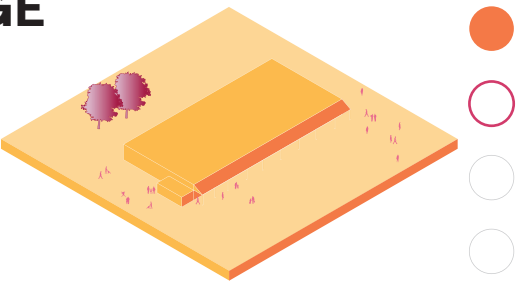


URBAN FARMING CENTRE
(MUFI)
* Shared Ecosystem Services, Basic Needs, Livelihoods, Education, Civic Engagement
Sustainable urban agriculture

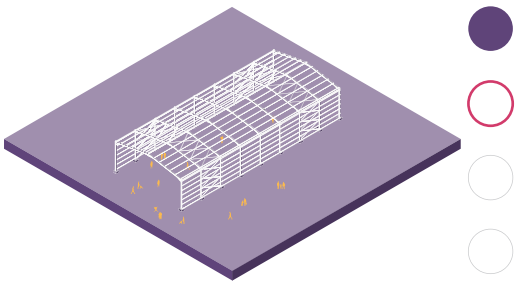


MAKERS FAIR
(DETROIT URBAN CRAFTS FAIR)
* Livelihoods, Communication and networks
Economic opportunities and consumer sustainability
by a platform of temporary sales events

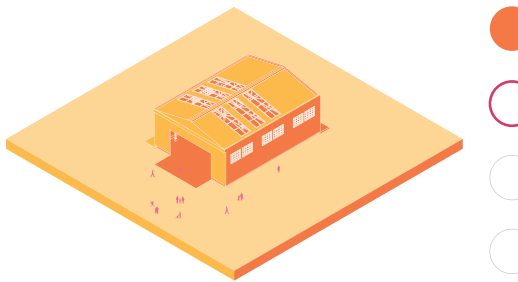
LARGE



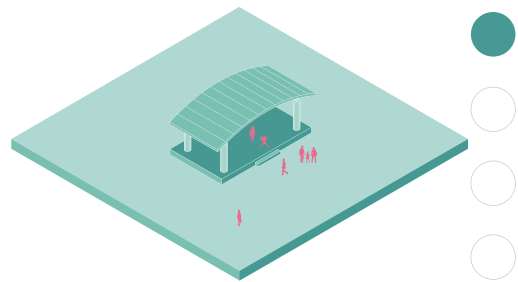
DATA FACTORY
(DATA DRIVEN DETROIT)
*Access to information & knowledge transfer, monitoring
Informed decision making & community planning and sustainability



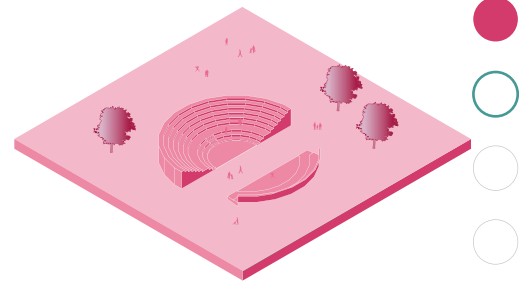
EXCHANGE CENTRE
(URBAN INNOVATION EXCHANGE)
* Skills & Training, Informal Networks
Creating communities
by offering a platform for urban organizers



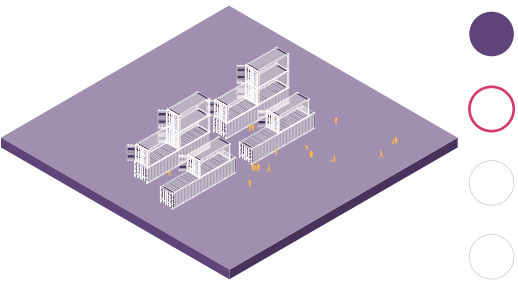
DIALOGUES EXHIBITION
(PEOPLE BUILDING BETTER CITIES)
*Knowledge transfer, shared principles, Community engagement
Promoting dialogue on participation and inclusive urbanisation
by Documenting and exhibiting community-driven urban projects



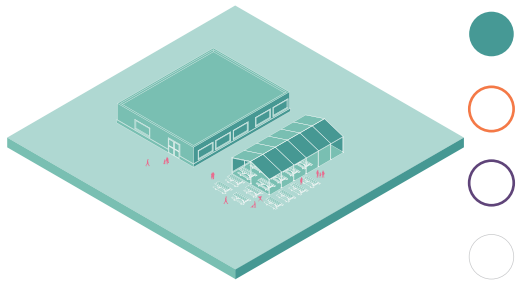
LIVEABLE SQUARE
(CAMPUS MARTIUS PARK)
* Access to public space
Creating enjoyable, inviting gathering space
by redesigning and repurposing central areas



EXPERIMENTING SPACE
(THE COMMONS)
Providing spaces for experimentation and projects
*Community engagement, Informal networks, Access to public space
Establishing self-organising, up-scalable transitional spaces



READY CENTRE
(RESTART)
Temporary shopping center
* Economic prosperity & Place attachment
Creating a landmark and liveability of the center



SUSTAINABLE VILLAGE
(Avlon Village & motown movement)
* Ecosystem services, Education infrastructure, Skills & Training, Livelihoods
Building self-sufficient services
Vibrant economy



● MAIN Social Urban Resilience FEATURE
○ OTHER SUR FEATURES



2.1 BACKCASTING

2.2 STRATEGY

This chapter explains the choice of the neighbourhood of Moabit as a case study and explains the backcasting steps that lead to the development of the strategy for the area. The strategy will be explained in a separate chapter. Berlin was chosen as a location of the case study, because the city is in a constant state of change and has to deal with a range of economic and social challenges as well as sustainability goals. These current changes call for practical applications of social urban resilience approach. The city is at a state of rapid transformation where different drivers have great impact on the urban population in terms of the social capital. The chosen focus neighbourhood for this thesis is the district of Moabit, which is one of the neighbourhoods with the most officially identified problems in Berlin. However, it has also a lot of potential and a strong identity and represents well the development challenges all over the city. The city wide trends and their impacts in Moabit as well as the current resilience of the district are analysed in this chapter.

This section introduces the method of backcasting used to generate the exemplary strategy for Moabit in this Case Study. The outlines of the framework are already defined in the output of the research chapter.

The indicators and criteria of social urban resilience framework that resulted from the literature review will be the basis for the backcasting. The general criteria will be spatial and environmental quality, liveability and sustainability while social justice and generating social capital and community empowerment is the priority for planning. The framework frames the focus to approaching this goal through interventions in the open neighbourhood spaces. The focus will be on the intermediate phase of adapting short term interventions. The main indicators of success of the final strategy will be the social resilience goals defined locally through the backcasting process.

02 CASE STUDY

BACKCASTING

FRAMEWORK

- 1. VISION
- 2. CURRENT SITUATION
- 3. SCENARIOS
- 4. STRATEGY

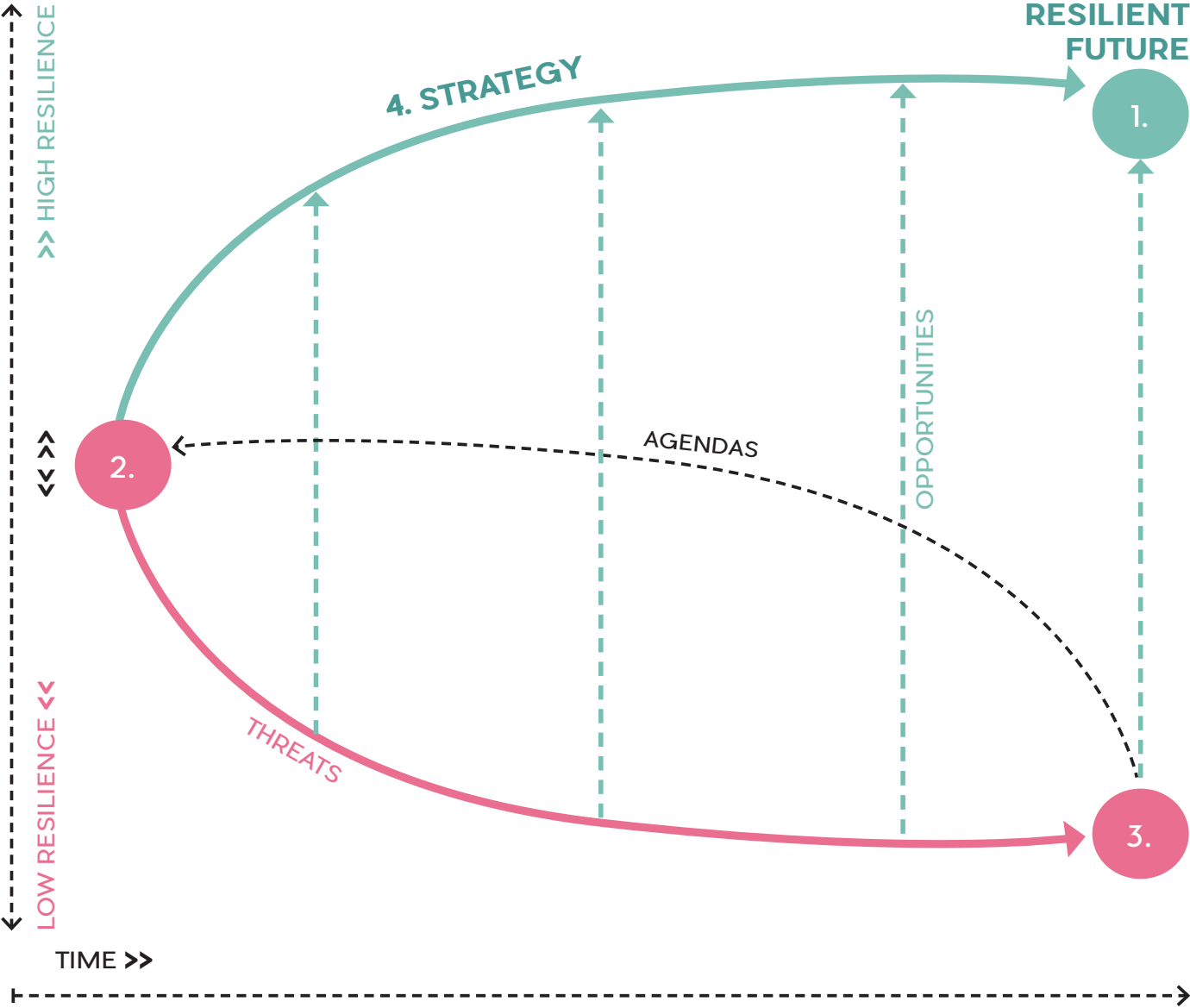


image 35 Structure of backcasting, own illustration

2.1

BACKCASTING

The backcasting process leading to the development of the strategy consists of the following steps;

- 1. Vision;
- 2. Current Situation;
- 3. and Scenario Development and Analysis

1. The vision consists of the general goals of social urban resilience adapted to the neighbourhood community scale for Moabit. The vision is an open, enabling neighbourhood, with the capacity to empower the residents. The neighbourhood responds to a variety of individual needs as well as supports a self-dependent and self-organising community with strong sense of neighbourhood and united goal-s for their shared environment. The neighbourhood has a stronger socio-spatial network with high flexibility to adapt to lifestyle changes and the goal of having each community member engage in the development of the community in one way or another.

“Community with high social cohesion and self-organising capacity supported by the neighbourhood’s informal socio-spatial networks and high connectivity. Great level of self-sufficiency, local innovation and mutual investment is enabled in shared spaces and by resources for joint experimenting.”

2. The current situation analysis is based on review of textual reports and consists of defining the large scale trends affecting Berlin and Moabit and assessing their impacts on local resilience.

The main sources for the analysis of the social conditions were the Neighbourhood Development Concept (Ahmed, et al., 2013), a social study of the neighbourhood (TOPOS, 2010) and a Neighbourhood Profile (Gold, M et al., 2012) which were all conducted under the official planning efforts of the city of Berlin or the district of Mitte.

The spatial conditions of neighbourhood of Moabit is analysed through mapping the conditions more in detail. The main source for landuse and geographical data of Moabit and Berlin was the online open source Geoportal Berlin and the planning reports of the Senate

Department for Urban Planning available online. Furthermore, a neighbourhood survey was performed to gain understanding of the lifestyles and needs of the local people.

The important emergent issues to address were; lack of urban activities in the district centre; the growing sense of social imbalance and unrest; providing locals with opportunities and a greater variety of service alternatives while sustaining the identity of the neighbourhood. In order to build upon existing assets, some important Locales, local situations and experiences that are potentially essential to the local daily lives or the identity of the neighbourhood, are identified for the strategy. Moreover, the neighbourhood was scanned for Actors, including initiatives, spaces and projects, which were identified to have a positive impact or which could trigger and facilitate the up-scaling and expansion of the desired changes in the community of the neighbourhood.

3. In the scenario planning phase two different future scenarios were developed based on two current local challenges; the gentrification pressure and the immigrant influx. The developed future scenarios present situations after the continuation of negative development of particular trends. The “worst case scenario” narratives result in the analysis of the impacts of the unwanted development in social, ecological and economical aspects and further more allow to discuss the question how to turn these development threats into opportunities. These opportunities will be defined as the main Agenda for the last step of the strategy development.

The resulting strategy will consist of a Zoning Plan and ana Action Plan, which will be explained in detail in the last chapter of the work.

Analysing the current conditions in Moabit and evaluating its resilience, first requires a view of its context within the city of Berlin. This is in order to later relate the neighbourhood’s trends to the city wide phenomena.

1. VISION

““Neighbourhood with high self-organising capacity supported by connectivity through informal socio-spatial networks, and a great level of self-sufficiency, local innovation and joint investment enabled by shared spaces and resources for experimenting.”



FRAMEWORK

EVALUATING THE STRATEGY IN THE INDICATORS OF
SOCIAL URBAN RESILIENCE FRAMEWORK

CRITERIA		PROCESS	CRITERIA	PLAN
CROSS SCALE & LONG TERM ADAPTIVE UNCERTAINTIES INTEGRATIVE		SURVEY +IDENTIFYING LOCAL INTERESTS AND LOCAL IDENTITY OF NEIGHBOURHOOD		“AGENDA ZONES” +DEFINING AGENDAS AND DEVELOPING ZONING BASED ON OPPORTUNITIES EMERGING FROM LOCAL SCENARIOS
		SCENARIO WORK +DESICIDING DEVELOPMENT FOCUS BY DISCUSSING FUTURES BASED ON LOCAL TRENDS		“ACTORS LIBRARY” +FINDING LOCAL ACTORS WITH SOCIAL AGENDA
		PIONEERING PHASE +TESTING THE DEVELOPMENT AGENDAS IN SMALL SCALE		“PROMISING PRACTICE LIBRARY” +FLEXIBLE FUNCTIONS FOR DIFFERENT LEVELS OF SELF-ORGANISED PROGRAMME
		PHASING STRATEGY +SCALING UP PROMISING PRACTICES FROM SHORT TERM TO LONG TERM IMPLEMENTATIONS		“SPATIAL NETWORK” +CONNECTIVITY BY IMPLEMENTING INTERVENTIONS IN DIFFERENT OPERATING SCALES
		REVISING STRATEGY +EVALUATING THE SUCCESS BY QUALITATIVE FEEDBACK FROM EXPERIENCE OF LOCALS		“ACTOR NETWORK” +INVOLVING THE ACTORS WITH AS A LINK TO INVOLVING LOCALS +SELF-ORGANISED NETWORKING AND EFFECTIVE SELF-HELP BY EASY ACCESS TO LOCAL NETWORK
			DISTRIBUTED & OVERLAPPING	
			SEMI-FLEXIBLE	
			LOCAL	
			RESPONSE	

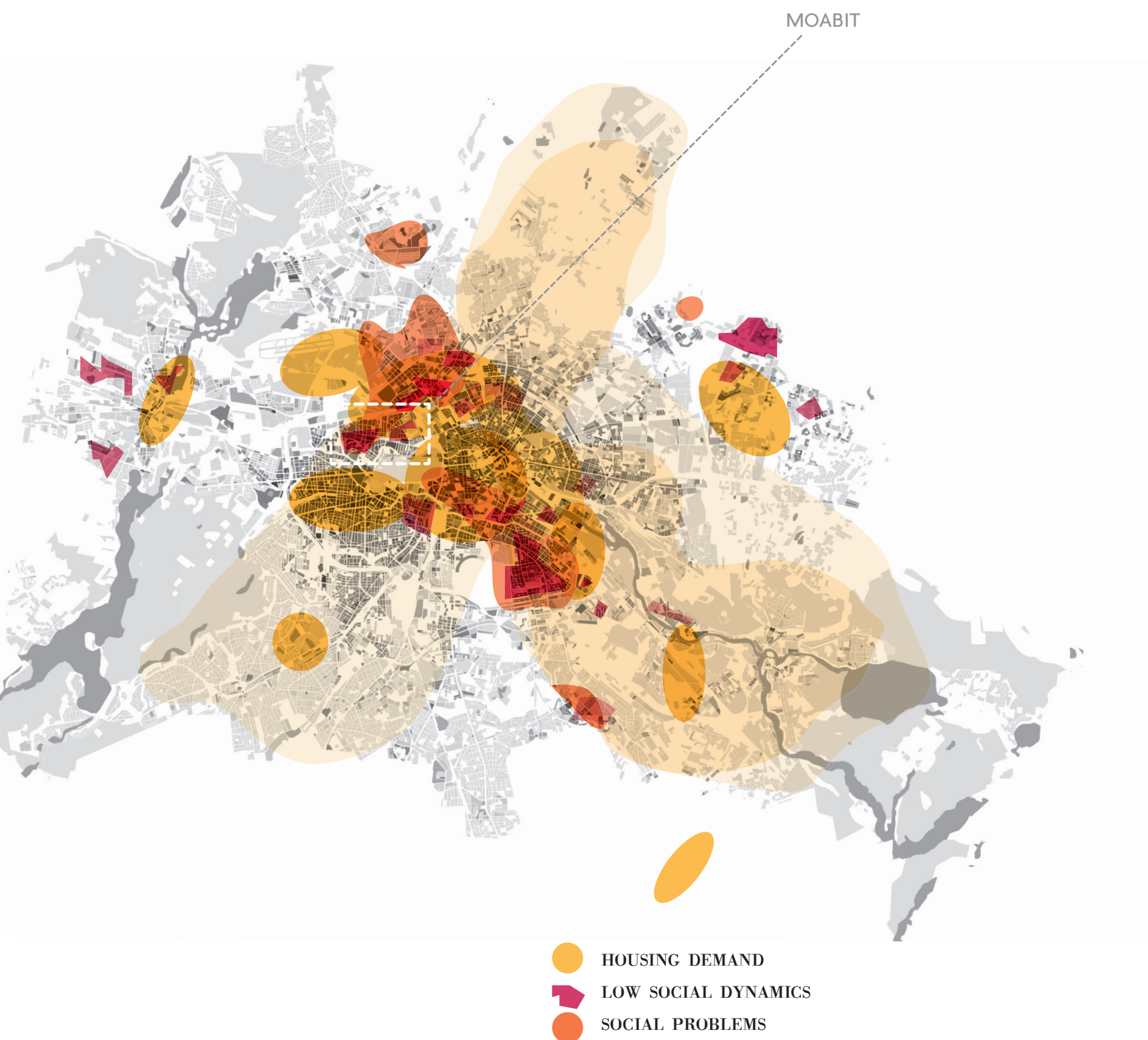


image 36 own illustration, data based on, Berlin City Environmental Atlas, fisbrokers.de

CURRENT SITUATION

BERLIN

Economically Berlin is struggling with job creation, job security and low income levels. On the other hand it has seen positive progress and enjoys the advantages of a location with knowledge and innovation assets. The cultural landscape is highly diversified, and it lives off of the connection to new currents, embracing Berlin's cultural legacy and its unique history. Art and culture play an important role in the integration and identity of its urban society. The quality of life in Berlin is determined by the ecological, functional and aesthetic factors of its environment and is characterised by the expansive and diverse cityscape. Social harmony, societal permeability and geographic balance create the foundation for a viable urban community. Berlin has the potential for a diverse populace, but has areas with high degrees of social problems. The social diversity defined by the term "the Berlin mix", the diversity of the population living harmoniously together and a vibrant variety of urban cultures create a viable urban community that is one of the most attractive aspects of Berlin.

ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

A pressing vulnerability of Berlin is its long line of unstable and externally dependent economy. Berlin has a low per-capita income and a high unemployment rate. The consequent weak purchasing power influences the local industry, which has quite a weak representation of companies with high added value. Berlin is highly relying on other federal states with steadier finance and moreover, its dependence on other outside finance resources is growing. In the inner city, there are zones high economic activity zones, however there are also hubs of poverty concentration with weak local economies in the city. The overall economy is neither resilient to unpredictable global trends nor to changing security situations. Therefore, it responds weakly to adaptations that demand high capacity of management in public sector and high level investments. The infrastructure is under pressure due to a progressive wear and maintenance backlog, hence

it is currently unable to respond to current climate change impacts and sustainability requirements. The city is consequently in risk in case of unpredictable events or global fluctuations, which demand high self-dependency and capacity for self-management. (StEK 2030, 2013; CIP Strategy, 2009)

Berlin is poor in comparison to other German states. In its attempt to become a financial centre, many properties were privatised. After that the city went for a "creative city" agenda, triggering an influx of tourists and "AirBnB" urbanism that caused the rental prices to sky-rocket. Berlin has managed to attract a great proportion of start-up businesses and consequently young creative clientele. There are however clear clusters of underprivileged demographic groups making some areas more vulnerable than others. Gentrification is today a common topic among Berliners, but the challenge is to scale up the action. (Vasudevan, 2015)

The significance of the changing service structure of the area becomes clear when reflecting on the consumption-based theory of gentrification. According to this theory the gentrification process is associated with the lifestyles of the growing service class of the post-industrial world. The new groups with more consumption power will attract even more of their kind. The result is that the type of services is changing and the prices are getting higher (Thorns, 2003).

Despite the restrictions on the "off-the-books" subletting and the introduction of the rent cap, the landlords are likely to be looking for new loopholes in these legislations to exploit on the tenants' expenses, which makes it evident why those laws are ambiguous. The new population flowing in presents an irresistible financial opportunity to attract more in order to stimulate the business activity of the city. This change seems to be inevitable for a city like Berlin, which struggles to stabilise its economy and has a huge growing interest from outside, despite solutions like rent cap (Thorns, 2003). Instead of adapting to the increasing private capital and business opportunities the city has continued to facilitate as much investment

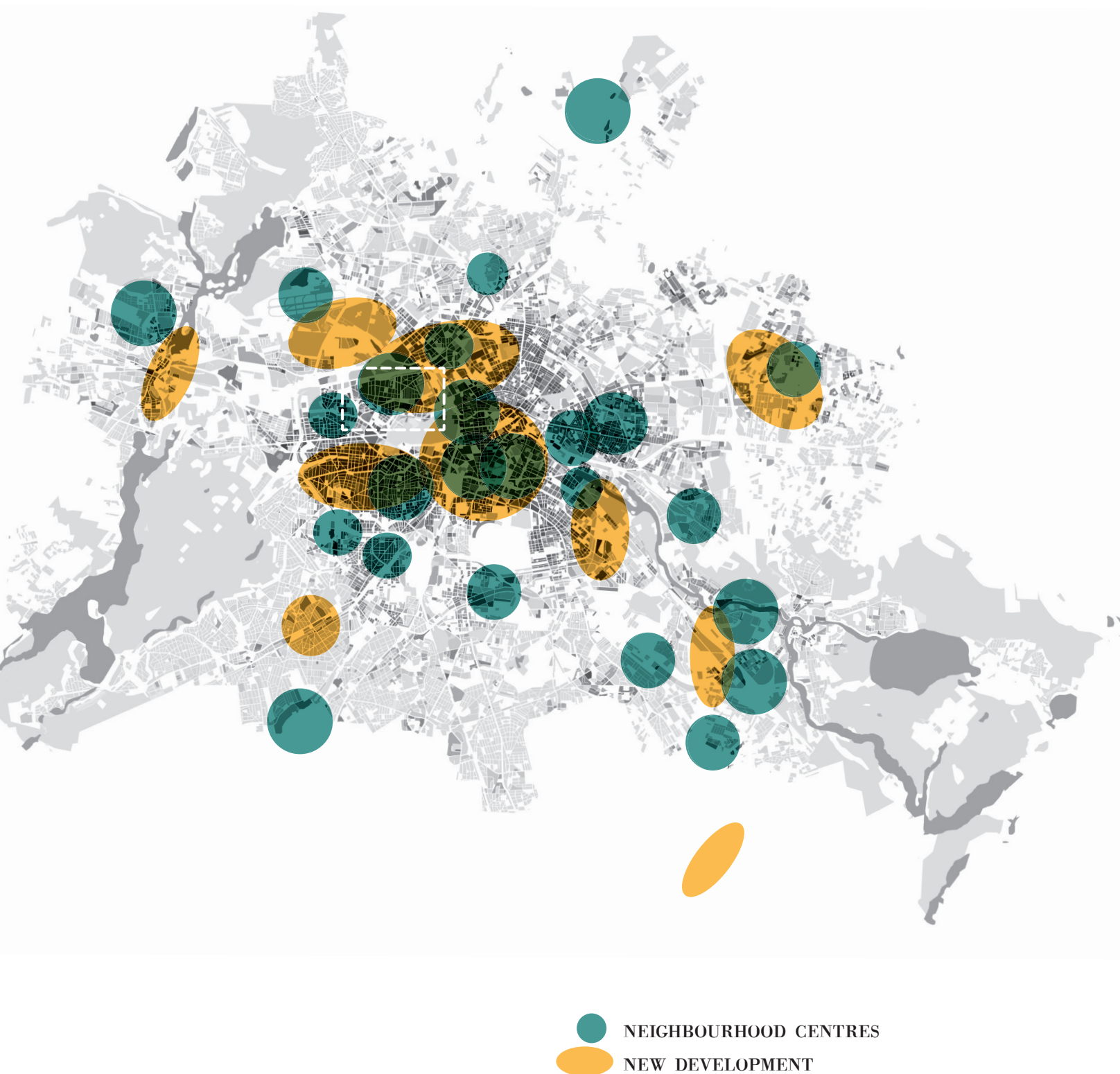


image 37 data based on, Sentatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt

as possible in order to compensate for the lacking public funds. (Franz, 2015)

What comes to the negative effects of the gentrification, the rent caps do prevent extreme impacts like immediate displacement. However for the groups vulnerable to gentrification pressure, like elderly and inhabitants with low-income or with migration backgrounds, the proximity to their community in their established neighbourhoods is more important. Therefore the location is often valued over the size of the accommodation for example. These groups are a great value to a neighbourhood, showing a long term commitment to place.

Resentment emerges within the community and conflict can occur between the original “pioneering” and the middle class gentrifiers. The old inhabitants, that have built the identity of the area, commonly turn inwards, as the newcomers contribute to the promotion of the area outwards. Usually the strong negative emotions are caused by the fact that the pioneers, as early gentrifiers, become opponents of further new waves of gentrification. Gentrification can cause racial and class tensions in neighbourhoods that were traditionally populated by a relatively homogeneous group of people. (Atkinson et.al, 2005)

Gentrification should be seen as a neutral process that just requires awareness of the social fragmentation it causes, in order to be able to adapt to the changes. Empowering new actors, such as community land trusts or building groups or introducing new management strategies such as social entrepreneurial city concept can be powerful tools in managing the gentrification process. It is essential to have economic interests in mind while holding to ecological and social responsibilities as a precondition to the management (Franz, 2015)

SOCIAL RESILIENCE

Another stressful aspect is the migration pattern and the consequent complexity of the social situation. This complexity is due to its dual nature, as this aspect is both an asset and a great challenge. The characteristic of “super-diversity” applies to the population of Berlin. Nevertheless its contrasting requirements of the urban environment makes the coexistence of very different people in same neighbourhoods challenging.. The city has a great population of immigrants, who have a prominent role in the city, but apart from that,

there is also a high rate of annual fluctuation in the population. Berlin has a tendency to attract people, but a large proportion of them moves away after a short period of time. Therefore, there are certain trendy areas that have, both population with deeper roots in the neighbourhood, and newcomers, expatriates and tourists. Economic growth attracting investment and new start-ups and a growing number of visitors is resulting in battles over the public realm and causing conflict between the city and the citizens. The refugee influx as well has its impact on the social situation, as in 2015 around 80 000 refugees arrived in Berlin. In the coming years 50 000 more are expected annually (Schaffelder, 2015). This comprises a large proportion of the immigrants that are more vulnerable than usual. The mix of cultures is not a risk per se to the city, as Berlin has already adopted a very multicultural population profile since decades. However the local neighbourhoods, and their urban community resilience, which will be a target for yet another group of residents who are to be integrated to the super-diverse mix of people with different anticipations and parallel life realities, are being further tested.

There is not clear evidence to the opposing theories about immigrant neighbourhoods. Other theories suggest that immigrants living in clustered neighbourhoods become insufficiently socialized and disconnected from the new mainstream society while another theory emphasizes the importance of the role of the social networks and their support in immigrant enclaves.

In two different longitudinal studies in Sweden and the Netherlands it has been proven that immigrants do not necessarily form strong clusters of their own ethnic group. However they are often inhabiting areas together with a large number of other migrants. The immigrants tend to however rely on their own ethnic community’s social network, which is proven to be a great opportunity in the beginning, but in the long term, after a few year usually, it has resulted in a decrease in motivation to develop new skills necessary for connecting with the mainstream society. Therefore, not only the duration and conditions of stay, but also cultural aspects are important.

In a study of the immigrant clustering in Berlin between 1975-1990 shows that in most cases the geographical and cultural distance between a native group, an immigrant group or different immigrant groups affects the social

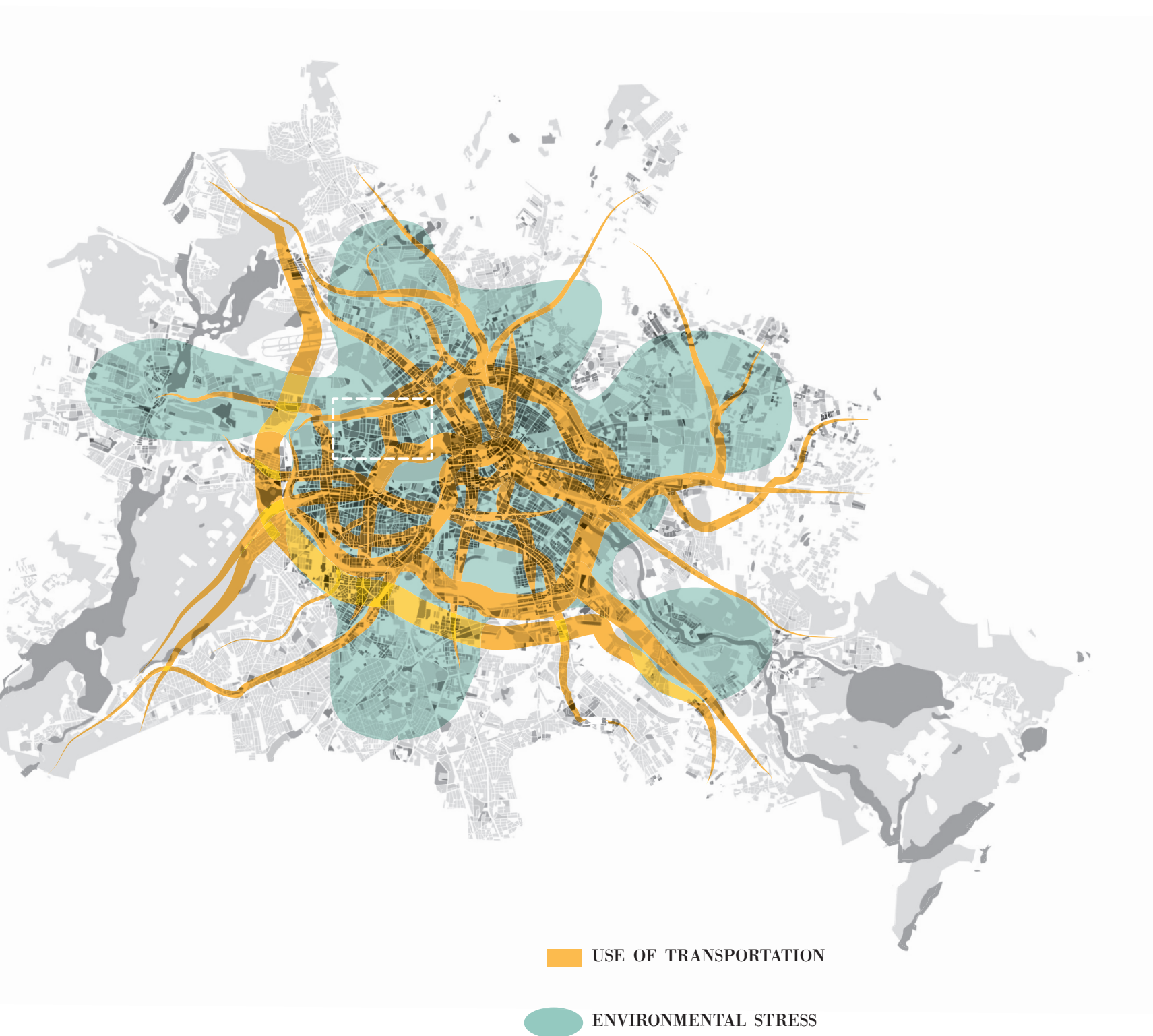


image 38 data based on, Sentatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt

connectivity between those groups (Yamamoto, 1993). Times of stronger opposition of immigration have not shown to result in forming tighter enclaves. There does not seem to be consistent theoretical proof for the effects of forming of neighbourhoods with higher rate of immigrants. Therefore, it cannot be said, if the phenomenon is entirely positive or negative. Trying to prevent clustering by strong forced prevention of segregation by top down programmes may result in disturbed dynamics of the existing neighbourhoods, discrimination or stigmatizing of certain groups. Therefore, targeted support for those who are unintentionally stuck in an enclave, might make more sense than to enforce different communities to mix. (Musterd, 2011)

INFRASTRUCTURAL RESILIENCE

When it comes to sudden shocks, Berlin is not particularly vulnerable to threats, such as natural disasters that can be predicted. However, in national scale there is a recent history of a number of malfunctions such as floods and power blackouts that have highlighted the population's dependence on critical infrastructure. There is in fact a growing number of threats that the critical infrastructure may be exposed to, including extreme weather events, technical or human failure as well as terrorism and crime, any of which could cause widespread disturbances to the system.

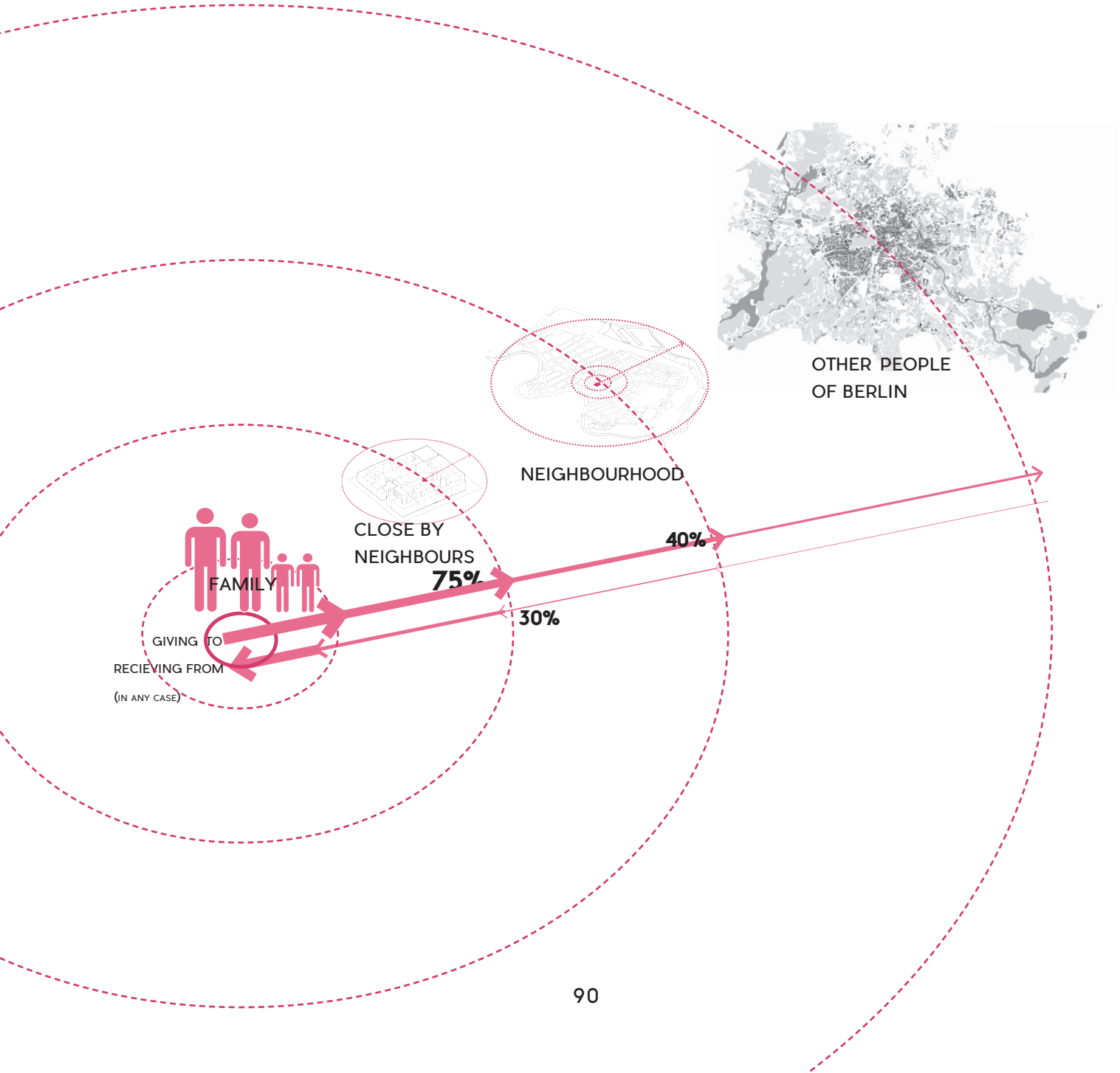
Germany is a country with an above-average security of power supply. However supply bottlenecks, public safety problems and disruptions of the transportation system have revealed the vulnerability of critical services, which rely heavily on power supply. "Modern, high-technology societies rely on highly complex network sophisticated organisational structures and critical technological infrastructure with high levels of interdependence which is making them extremely vulnerable" (CIP-Strategy, 2009). Therefore, system malfunctions on technology supported critical infrastructure would have variety of impacts on labour and facilities, electronic data, food and water, damaged products and equipment, security systems, payment and transaction systems, traffic, information and telecommunications (Bruch et.al, 2011). A prolonged system failure would definitely pose a risk to public safety in Berlin (Petermann et.al, 2011).

The infrastructures and services that are considered critical and absolutely essential in Germany are the basic infrastructure; power, ICT, transportation, water and sewage and the service infrastructure; health & food, emergency & rescue, government & law enforcement, finance, media & culture (CIP-Strategy, 2009). In case of crisis, local authorities, institutions and organisations are initially responsible for dealing with the consequences. In a long lasting crisis with significant consequences the next-highest levels are mobilised up. The final responsibility lies within the hands of the Federal Ministries level, which are the disaster control authorities that commission the local authorities with implementation of the required measures. However, it would appear that from an economic and technical point of view, it is not currently possible to ensure the sustainability of all communications, critical services or basic needs of the citizens in case of a wide system failure. (Petermann et.al, 2011).

This system failure scenario is not regarded as a "pressing crisis", as its probability is not known. In this context it yet serves as a scenario to raise discussion about what might be the unexpected impacts of a worst case scenario and which "lifestyle changes" could make the urban communities more self-reliant in case of such unexpected crisis. A scenario of a sudden system failure of critical infrastructure, would cut the district and its inhabitants off from the transportation as well as supply of power and goods for indefinite time. Such an event would disturb most people's daily routine and they would have to find ways to continue daily life with new resources. Very soon people would not be able to depend on their own supplies of food etc. anymore, but they would have to pool resources with neighbours and members of the community and learn to build trust on the community to survive. Depending on the scale of the crisis, the self-dependence of communities is accordingly increasing. Therefore high community resilience is also required in dense urban areas, like Berlin.

As an example, New Yorkers' experiences of the North East Blackout in the US in 2003 prove that system failure can have not only a dramatic impact on everyday life but also it raised awareness of the underlying vulnerabilities and values of the society as well as motivating the community to self-organise (BBC News,

BERLINERS' EXPECTATIONS ON GIVING AND RECEIVING HELP (citizen survey)



2003). These experiences might inspire social learning and new innovations in case of lack of resources, for more self-sustaining and self-dependent lifestyles as well as advocating community resilience to adjust to an unexpected crisis.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE

A survey (Ohder et.al, 2014) of Berlin citizens' willingness to help others in a crisis provides information to estimate the current social and community resilience. The aim is to also discuss how values, such as trust and sense of responsibility towards the neighbourhood community, can be improved. The survey questionnaire was based on a power blackout scenario. However interpretations from the emerging behavioural estimations can be applied to other types of stress and shock situations as well.

The results of the study present a high willingness to give help. Less than 1% of respondents communicated no willingness to help others in any case. It should be noted, that usually a person's effort to help others is conditioned to them not impairing their own resources by doing so. Still, the results demonstrate that the willingness to help actually tends to correlate negatively with the strength of individual resources. The population groups that are particularly vulnerable to sudden crisis, such as older people, migrants or families with children, communicated more preparedness to help others and accept personal restrictions by sharing rare goods or even housing. There is also higher preparedness to take care of others with urgent needs like acute medical attention (Ohder et.al, 2014). These results suggest on the other hand that, in case of Berlin, the sense of community may in fact be easier to build stronger among specific demographic groups and among people with vulnerabilities, than those who maybe already feel very independent from support networks of the community.

Respondents expressed more willingness to help persons living within one's own spatial environment than those in other neighbourhoods. The preparedness to assist neighbours in need is most pronounced in respondents who have been living for a long time in "their" neighbourhood. Specific groups that have a stronger tendency to leave the neighbourhood are less committed to help in the neighbourhood (Ohder et.al, 2014). In Berlin those groups are students and expatriates and although there are no tendencies

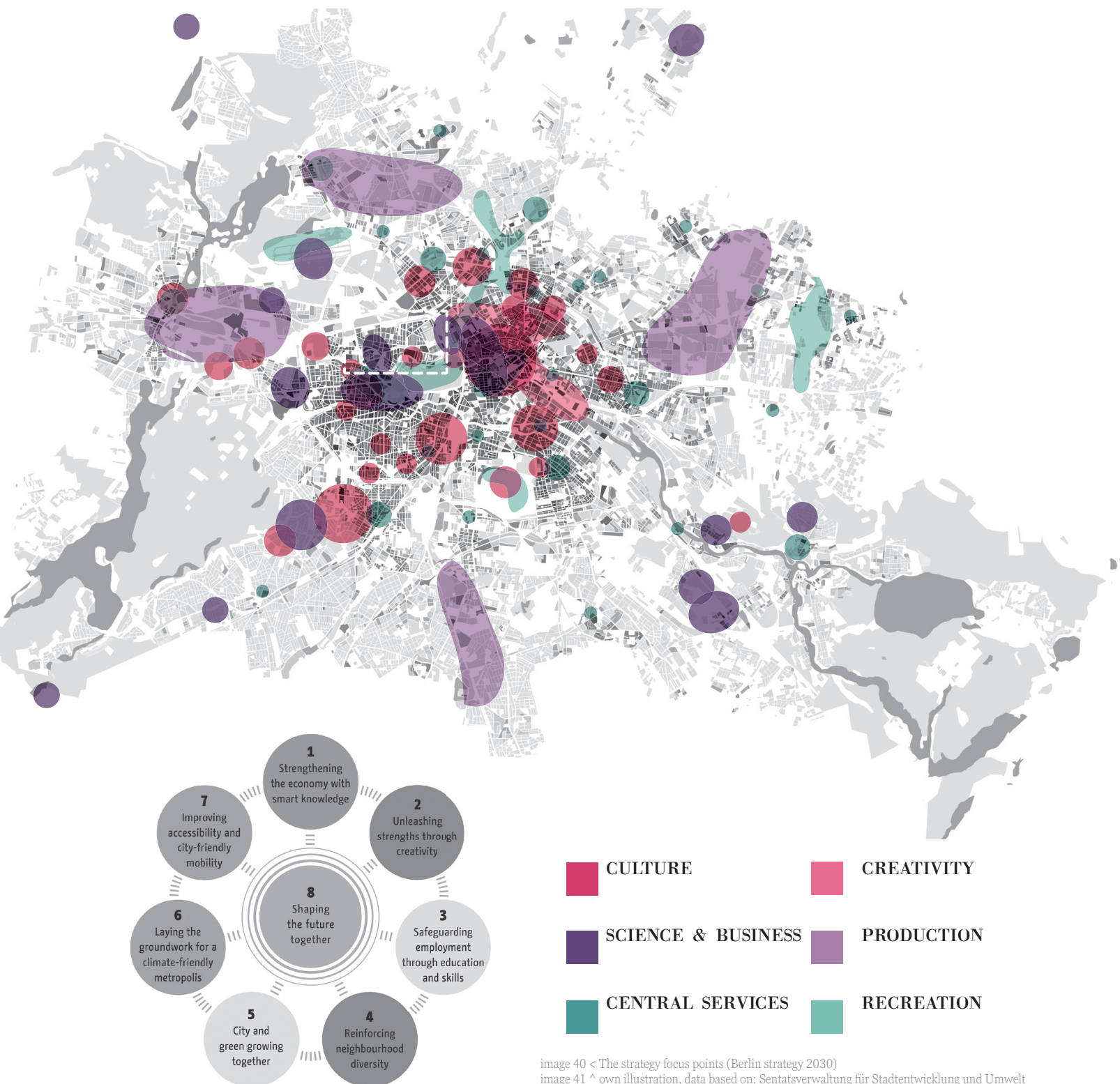
image 39 own illustration, data based on, Results of a citizen survey in three Berlin districts, (Ohder et.al, 2014)

to escape responsibility, these groups might have difficulties in developing the necessary trust to operate as a tight community. In this sense the spatial range of the community becomes an important aspect when designing for the resilience of neighbourhoods. Smaller scale contributes to some extent in building more sense of community and capability of self-organising and self-help within the neighbourhood.

The survey also tried to investigate what kind of places Berliners would prefer to approach in search of help, by asking to evaluate different possible contact points for information and help. There was no unanimous response, but the answers indicated that the top three of most trusted places would be the caretaker, the railway station and the police. However the responses were so varied and indicated relative decisiveness, that it would be best to establish various contact points. This would also make sense in order to distribute the contact points in a neighbourhood more evenly. Most people however weren't sure about contacting for example local help organisations or neighbourhood meeting points, which indicates the lack of connectivity to these actors. Making the position of these actors more prominent in the Berlin neighbourhoods could support the self-dependency and self-organising capacity of a neighbourhood in possible crisis.

A general feedback was that people were most keen to offer their knowledge and skills over material resources as means of supporting others and in case of power blackout, people would like to continue to go to work normally (Ohder et.al, 2014). This demonstrates that people value highly staying active and useful as well as maintaining the life as normal as possible and staying connected to others.

After a power blackout hits a city, individual self-dependency drops during the emergency phase of the disaster. Parallel to that the access to large scale support networks or distant resources weakens. In a situation where an individual's mobility and connectivity via critical infrastructure decreases, so does the sense of responsibility towards the larger system and towards those outside of one's own neighbourhood. Therefore through the time span of the recovery phase, the individual's interdependency within their community is stronger. Although, the study is based on power blackout scenario, the challenges with mobility and



sudden weakened individual resources can reflect many urban crisis situations like natural events or the refugee crisis. In attempt to build social urban resilience, it is therefore important to consider different scales between home and the whole city. in addition to that it must be taken into consideration, how the locals operate among themselves and how their relation to others changes from one scale to another.

INSTITUTIONAL RESILIENCE

The city planning department of Berlin has released the first strategy for the development of the city since German reunification in 1990. As the focus has still been mostly on the regulatory and detailed planning (Närhi et.al, 2007), Berlin 2030 strategy is first one providing a vision and a model for the long-term, sustainable development addressing the fast growth and change the city is facing. (Müller, Berlin Strategy, 2015). The highest federal spatial planning is responsible for the guiding principles in Germany while the local city planning of Berlin is leading the development of specific goals to prepare the use of land for building or other specified purposes (Pahl-Weber et.al, 2008).

The federal planning focuses on challenges of rising polarisation of income and unemployment, educational poverty, demographic changes and climate change, (The German Association of Cities, 2013) all of which are visible in the planning strategy of Berlin for the coming 15 years.

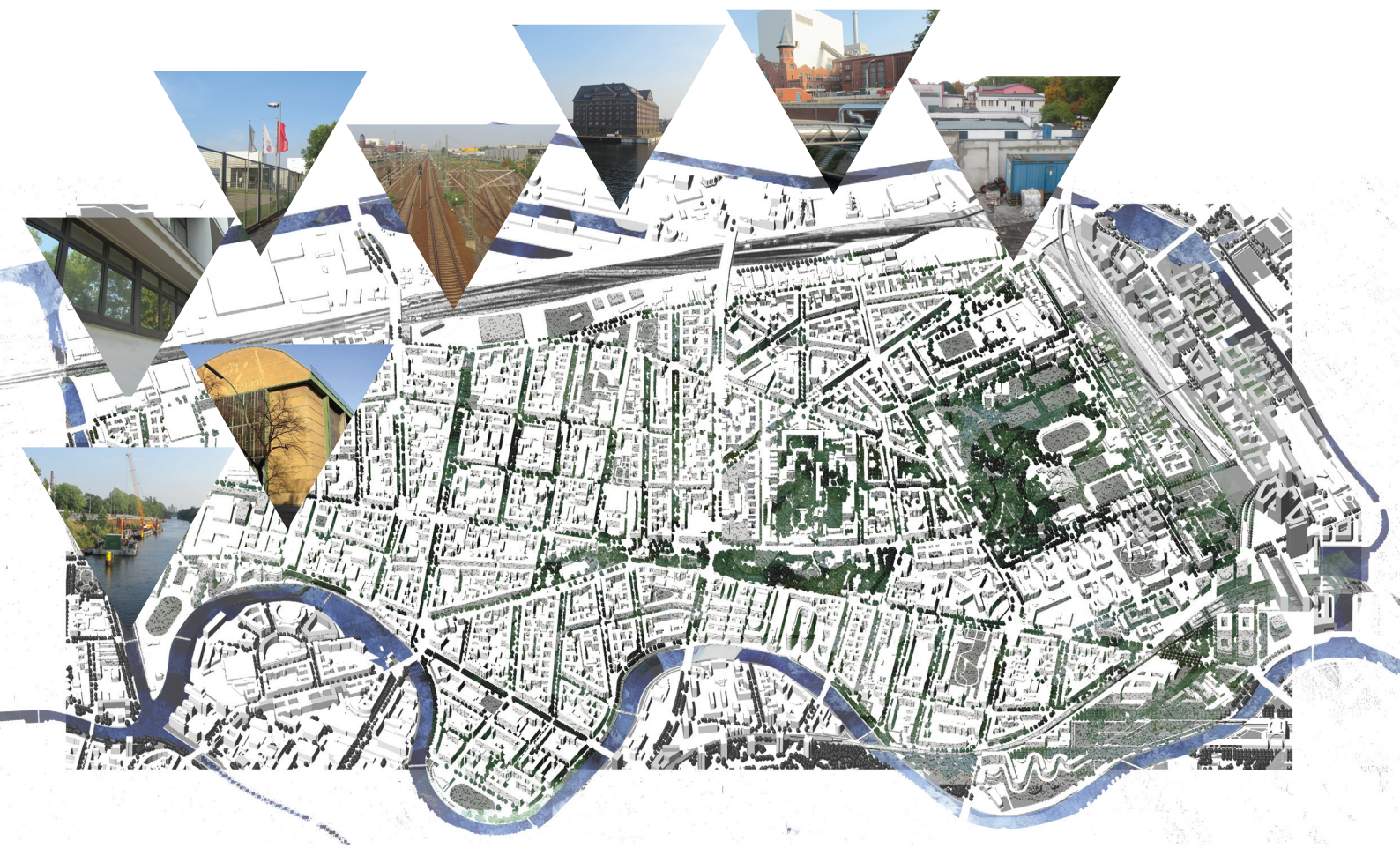
The challenge in local planning is to adapt to increasingly specific and concrete principles of the federal level while the local authorities are faced with risk of revenue fluctuations of globally unstable economy, which poses a considerable uncertainty to planning activities. In addition to that, the privatisation of public tasks and economisation of the administration and reduced local authorities' control over urban planning and uniform urban policy making (The German Association of Cities, 2013). In Berlin there are many particular issues and local challenges in different neighbourhoods that require targeted smaller scale management.

The Berlin 2030 strategy names eight sectors to focus on and the intended directions to grow in improving the city's status in Germany and globally. The vision emphasizes economic strength, quality of life and social conscience. The goals include to; strengthen the economy, unleash strengths through creativity, safeguard employment through education, reinforce

neighbourhood diversity, grow greener, establish groundwork for climate-friendly metropolis and to improve accessibility and mobility. This strategy with its detailed indicators for these goals are to serve as a motivational and guiding framework for different parties involved in developing the city or the neighbourhoods with the main responsibility laying within the hands of the Urban Development Department. The strategy aims its goals for the time period starting from 2015 until 2030 and next to the general goals it highlights a few transformation areas as centres of new urban development projects in different neighbourhoods of the city (Geisel, Berlin Strategy, 2015). The principles of the strategy are mainly based on the analysis of the evident, current trends and it does not include any uncertainty perspectives. As an example, the strategy that has been published in the spring of 2015, has included no guidelines applicable to the refugee crisis, that escalated in the city soon after.

The Berlin strategy is projected to the district planning offices and the neighbourhood management offices that are managing more localised efforts that fall under the city's official Urban Development. The challenge for the Urban Development Department is to manage and coordinate the implementation of this strategy all the way to those parties shaping the city that are not in official collaboration with the City of Berlin. In the case of Berlin especially those actors have a great impact in the public realm as well as in forming the neighbourhood communities. The challenge is that the current strategy has a tone of a branding statement and it lacks the perspective of focusing on providing the existing population with answers to their needs. Reflecting on the goal of a just city, and its importance for social urban resilience, the current approach of the strategy does not seem beneficial in long term in creating bonds between the places and the people operating in different levels of the city system. The demands and expectations of stakeholders in the urban community to co-design and co-determine the planning processes are rising, but is often solely depending on citizen's activity to comment on reports and plans, with no clear obligation for interaction.

The Neighbourhood Management is a top-down implemented program in Berlin promoting social cohesion through involving residents in decision-making processes affecting their local neighbourhood and to mitigate the development of poverty hubs that



INDUSTRIAL AREAS IN MOABIT

tend to develop into social segregation over time. The program is part of the federal Socially Integrative City programme and the driving idea is to support people living together, rather than coexisting anonymously or turning against each other. The goal is empowerment and the means is to help people to help themselves, thus it is a process in which social capital aims to compensate for a lack of financial capital creating prosperity and sustainability. (Socially Integrative City, 2010)

The neighbourhood management has initiated impactful projects during the years. However, currently it does not particularly attract the local initiatives for collaboration, who often work independently for the neighbourhood and do not relate to the participation and validation methods or contradictory agendas of the authorities. During the recent increasing refugee influx to Berlin, the voluntary spirit and self-organising capacity of the civic initiatives has been highlighted, emphasizing the authorities' lack of adaptation to the high urgency situation. In terms of future oriented neighbourhood planning, there is currently a lack of necessary discussion between the stakeholders. More attention should also be paid to the alternative futures that have not been considered and their impacts in relation to all levels and scales.

MOABIT

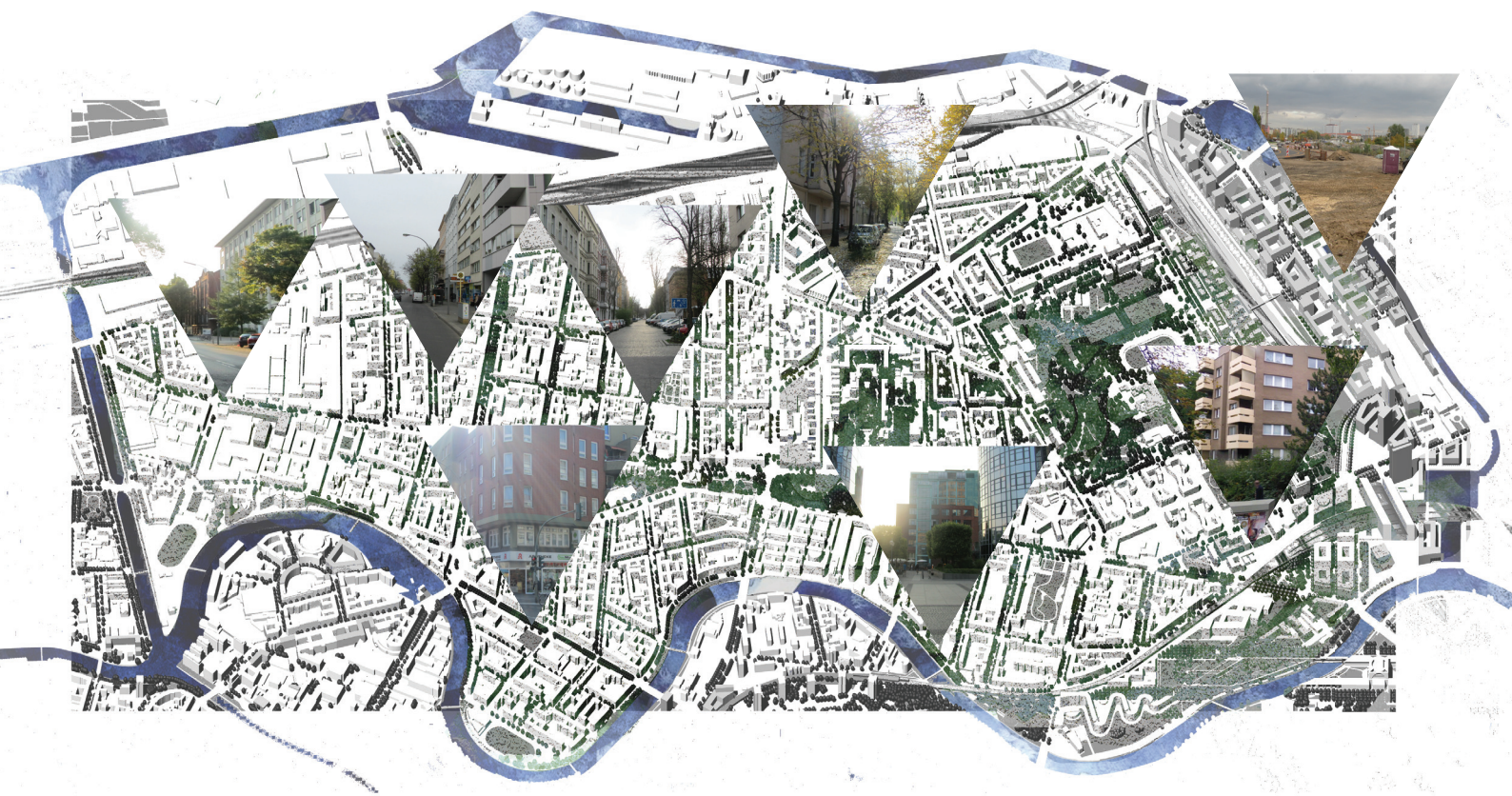
SOCIO SPATIAL CONDITIONS

Moabit is one of the 96 neighbourhoods in Berlin and a part of Mitte, one the 12 districts of Berlin. Moabit is centrally located, it borders the Government District in the south east right next to the main railway station. Water and industry are prominent features of the district. Moabit is actually an island surrounded by the Spree river and inner-city shipping canals connecting the important harbours in Berlin and the riverbanks are used for leisure as well as for industry. 25 bridges connect Moabit to the rest of Berlin and the first one was built in 1820 starting the industrialisation of the district. Industry is still very present in Moabit which has ever since developed into an inner-city industrial hub. Westhafen Kraftwerk power plant, located in the industrial site in the north of the district, provides the locals with heat and is a major energy supplier in the city. Berlin's food distribution Grossmarkt wholesale warehouse is located in Westhafen industrial zone,

where the city's imported supplies arrive via land and waterways.

Being an island surrounded by water, railroads and industry, Moabit appears as a distinguished geographical area within Berlin, but further analysis confirms Moabit's distinct character. It has great diversity and it withholds different zones, with special character. There are a few clear cut borders dividing the area into different types of zones according to land use and spatial character, the heavy and light industry zones, the "workers quarters" residential zone, the central zone, the administrative zone and the new development zone. In terms of management the district is divided into two sub districts, West and East Moabit. Both subareas have their own Neighbourhood Management as a part of the federal Social City program. (Socially Integrative City, 2010) Within the residential zone there is demographically a clear separation into two areas within Moabit, Northern Moabit and Southern Moabit, which are divided by the districts retail centre of the west-east orientated Turmstrasse street and the Kleiner Tiergarten park. The two areas show statistical differences in social status of their population. According to statistics North Moabit can be characterised relatively unstable with an accumulation of social problems. Its urban typologies are old tenement buildings and industrial sites. South Moabit, below the street of Alt-Moabit, has a higher social status, with consistently restored buildings with little damage from WW II, better maintained environment, a lot of administrative government establishments such as the Ministry of the Interiors and the Berlin main railway station. Empirical exploration of the neighbourhood's environment reveals that the situation is more complex: There are elaborate social relationships and cultures in the different coexisting communities of the Northern Moabit whereas the Southern Moabit appears more "harmonic" but with less character. The northern demonstrates a stronger tendency towards community cohesion via self-organisation.

Moabit is well connected to the inner city as well as outwards from the city. The main railway station is located in the south east of Moabit and from the northern side it is neighbouring the Berlin Ring motorway and the Tegel airport. It is divided by the heavily trafficked Alt-Moabit street in east-west direction and the city train (S-Bahn) connection in the north and the south



NEIGHBOURHOODS IN MOABIT

of the district connecting to the city, as well as a metro line. Only 20% of Moabiterers own a car and they prefer to use bicycles or public transport. (Mobility in the City, 2013)

The neighbourhoods in Berlin have great importance for their residents, each district centre providing a variety of services to the urban population at a short range from housing and support the daily life in the from the near vicinity. Still a Berliner travels on average 20 km per day, meaning commuting daily to other districts or parts of the city to school or work or for other reasons. This results in concentrations of heavy use on some parts of the transportation network. Public transportation in Berlin is well functioning and appreciated by the city's inhabitants, but the pedestrian and cycling traffic has not been much focused on, which reflects in the statistics. Of the 70% of Berliners who own a bicycle, only 13% uses it daily (Mobility in the City, 2013). Activity in an urban neighbourhood within a short distance from one's home determines social encounters and creates a sense of community in close vicinity. Therefore, supporting "short-distance living" is a crucial planning aspect for Moabit. To develop Moabit into a "short-distance" neighbourhood, both upgrading the quality of the urban space, supporting the central activities, as well as enhancing the short-distance mobility is required (Berlin Strategy 2030, 2015; Zentren 3, 2011). Between the residential quarters of the district the walkability is better, than in the centre and in the outskirts of the district, where the transportation hubs the roads are very dominant at the expense of the quality of pedestrian space and the cycle paths.

There are currently very few open public spaces, which support the neighbourhood community. Most public activity concentrates at Turmstrasse, where basic daily services can be found. Turmstrasse and its surroundings are part of Berlin's district centre development programme, with medium-level urgency for upgrading action. Other smaller services and social services like schools and kindergartens are relatively evenly distributed throughout the district, but the living quarters still lack gathering spaces for neighbours.

Open green areas are few, the exception being the river banks of Spree which are partly in poor condition, and Klein Tiergarten which is surrounded by busy roads and the central transportation hub of Turmstrasse metro-station. The district administration is currently

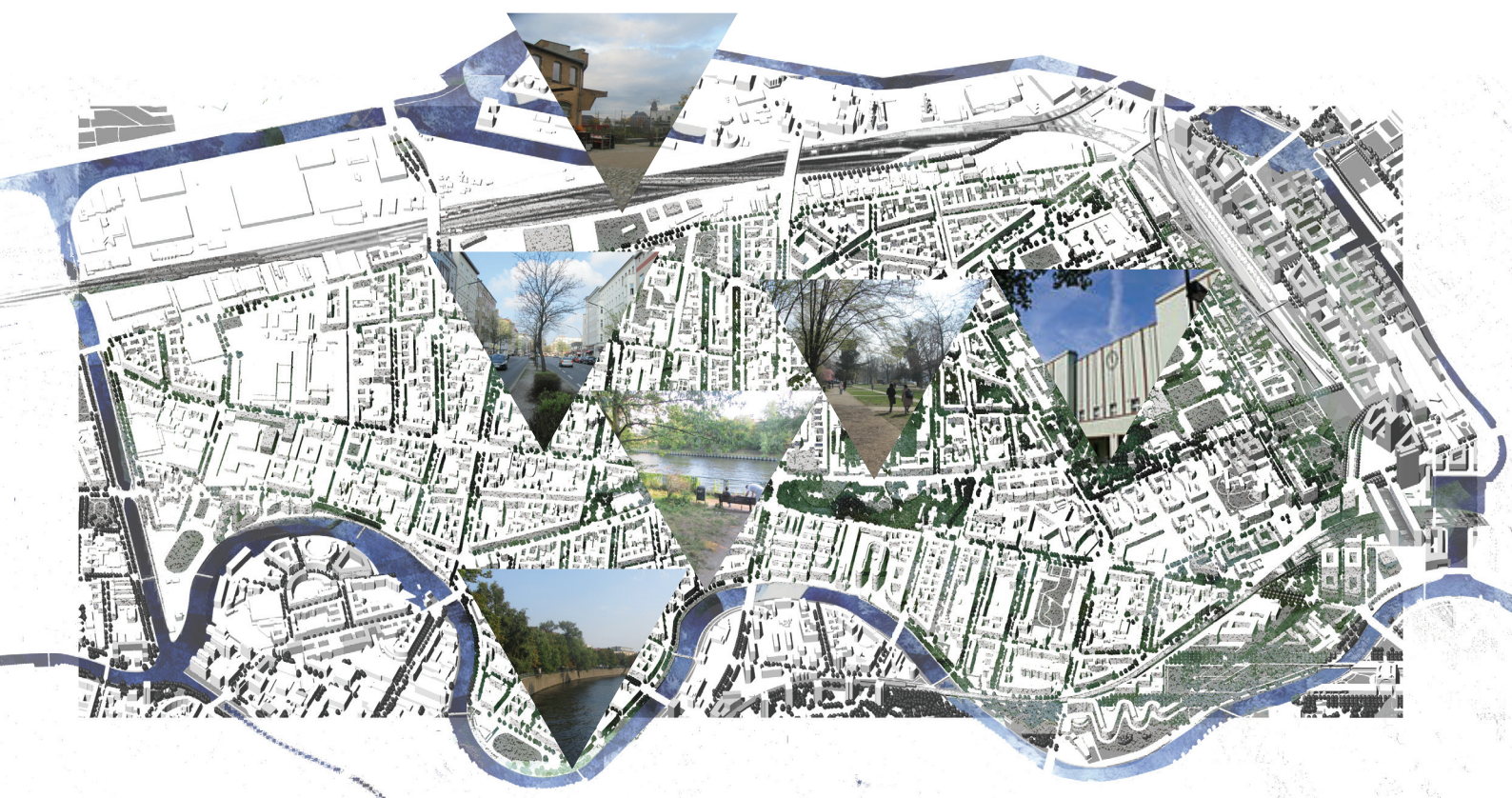
working on a concept of "Green Moabit" and has had a special focus on parks supporting sports and outdoor activities. The main current investments in green infrastructure and leisure area are mostly allocated around the new development zones (Berlin Strategy 2030, 2015).

Locals often refer to Moabit as "mini Berlin" or described as "authentic". This means that Moabit has retained its original "Berliner mix", which refers to the typical diverse population with a fair share of people with migration background, different social statuses and diverse ways of life. The different lifestyles include students living affordably in shared apartments and spending a lot of time out side of Moabit, locally wealthier higher-middle class, usually German, who have their own exclusive circles separate from the shared part of the neighbourhood, people who live and work or have small business in the area, immigrant families in the area, which rely largely on the local community, and refugees, who are very much tied to their shelter and thus lack possibility to move around. This diversity is reflected in the use of the public space: There are areas or locations that are clearly shared by different groups of people, such as the shopping area of Turmstrasse and the Ottopark, on the other hand there are more "exclusive" areas or locales within the residential quarters, where a more specified group of people is represented.

MOABIT TRENDS

In terms of diversity, Moabit has kept its profile, while many other inner city districts have grown and become gentrified at a significantly faster pace. The Moabiter's take pride in this fact but, there are also downsides to it. In Moabit the conditions of life are comparatively less favourable. There is a high rate of poverty, unemployment and immigrants, which has caused social instability and makes the population and communities relatively vulnerable (Ahmed, et al, 2013). The social index calculation conducted by the city of Berlin uses six variables referring to these factors and rates Mitte and Moabit as being the least favourable among the city's areas, indicating the district's low degree of social cohesion. (Ohder et.al, 2014).

Mitte and Moabit in particular, have the highest rate of poverty and unemployment of all the districts in Berlin, with 20% poverty rate compared to an overall 14% city-wide. A high percentage of Moabiterers are receiving



OPEN SPACES IN MOABIT

» *“Authorities cannot afford this kind of action, we can only implement it together.” / Neue Nachbarschaft / Moabit*

financial aid. The households vary; most of Moabitors live alone but on the other end of the spectrum there is a high percentage of families, of which those with a migration background have often a number of young children. The concentration of unemployment and low household income is higher among the latter group. There are a lot of vulnerable groups requiring financial or social support from the government. (Gold et.al, 2012.). Next to the existing long term issues, the refugee influx of 2015 in Berlin has had a concentrated impact on exactly Moabit in particular, while the first handling of the refugees takes place in the centre of the district in the State office of Welfare, LaGeSo (Landesamt für Gesundheit und Soziales). This has resulted in weekly demonstrations of the anti-migration activists around Kleiner Tiergarten, located right next to LaGeSo, and in sometimes hectic situations when it came to encounters between the protesters and the uncontrollably increasing crowds of unattended newcomers waiting for registration outdoors. To fuel the tension this might cause, the local media has published stories about increasing crime rate related to refugees in Kleiner Tiergarten (Berliner Zeitung, Kopietz, 2016).

Moabit is a growing district, with demand for housing exceeding the supply. Its new development potential has been evaluated for housing projects, and new residential areas will be developed to respond to the increasing demand. The exclusive prices of the new apartments are encouraging the locals to object the new developments. Moabit is behind in popularity in comparison to areas like Kreuzberg and Friedrichshain but is following their trend with a growing number of newcomers coming to the area. The local average rent has been rising since 2009 by 60 percent (Torka, 2016). High gentrification pressure in Moabit has called for legislative measures for the locals' protection, which resulted in a new conservation ordinance building code called the environmental protection. The code will be applied by Berlin's municipality on basis of special building development laws. The aim of the code is to protect the social structure of the “typical Berlin mix” by preventing the current population's displacement due to rising rents (Berliner Zeitung, Ulrich, 2016). However, the new exclusive developments in Moabit

are already posing a possible threat to the existence of the diverse local small businesses, the possibility for redevelopment of the currently inhabited critical district spaces and living environments and the identity of the district.

There are different new developments affecting the district. It is influenced by three transformation zones of the Berlin city's 2030 strategy, one of them includes the plan of Europa City, in the west of the district. The exclusivity of this new high-end district has already sparked some heated responses to the plans. (Tagespiegel, Schönball, 2015) The residential areas in the northern part are under a renovation programme. Next to that the transformation of the old brewery in Moabit into a commercial centre with 150 stores and brands aims at turning Moabit into a hub for fashion and trade. In this attempt the local businesses that were former tenants of the brewery building have been terminated without replacement (Berliner Zeitung, Böhme, 2015).

MOABIT MANAGEMENT

The neighbourhood managements (Ahmed et al., 2013) of Moabit has defined the following focus areas in their official agenda for development and improvement of Moabit:

- education and training leading to job creation, especially opportunities in arts and culture,
- neighbourhood enhancement with special focus on groups with special needs and the living together
- the quality of public space and its role as open meeting space and the networking
- involvement of locals and different actors in participation.

A lot of initiatives are working in Moabit on community enhancement and providing special services, but it is hard to evaluate the accessibility and benefit of these to the local people.

The main cause is the central location, but rent prices are not generally considered one of its benefits although Moabit is one of the cheapest central districts to rent. This might relate to the fact that in terms of liveability, quality of space and services, Moabit is not comparable to the more popular central districts. Community



S

- diverse population & multicultural
- calm & relaxed
- diverse urban structure
- beautiful architecture
- familiar neighbourhood
- good infrastructure
- connectivity by transport
- central location
- close to spree and tiergarten
- authentic representation of Berlin
- good access to basic needs
- supports daily life
- cheap and not gentrified
- no tourist scene

aspects are experienced as considerably weak, as only 4-5% of the inhabitants counts in the sense of neighbourhood as a reason to live in Moabit (TOPOS, 2010). This speaks for low social urban resilience as the sense of community is essential in building the social capital. In an urban neighbourhood with a high social and economic vulnerability and a multitude of single households, community resilience is crucial for future adaptability. The topic of future adaptation is critical for Moabit, which is an area of conflict between large scale development plans and land use for economic growth on one side and meeting the needs of the local people and a changing population on the other side.

MOABIT NEIGHBOURHOOD STORIES SURVEY

The following survey set out to investigate the day to day life patterns of the locals as well as to define the main potentials and challenges of the district according to the experience of the inhabitants of Moabit. The survey was conducted as an online questionnaire that was distributed in social media groups directed to the residents of the district, online channels of local organisations, as well as announcement boards of locales of the neighbourhood.

The questionnaire consisted of two parts, and an introduction with warm-up questions that served the analysis of respondent's background. The first feedback part was an interactive map. Its aim was to experiment with the intuitive use of a visual online tool for mapping emerging experience based information. The second part consisted of open questions and free

W

- little leisure offerings and nightlife
- poor walkability
- connectivity to other districts
- little alternative services
- gentrification pressure
- refugees and social imbalance
- some ugly, ill maintained areas
- Huttenstrasse, Beusselstrasse, Turmstrasse
- new shopping mall
- few public meeting places
- unsafety around station Turmstrasse
- lack of community feeling
- unsocial housing development

written answers about personally experienced pros and cons of the neighbourhood. The criteria for the methods were set to allow answers of unrestricted input by providing different ways of giving meaningful place related feedback with both a mapping tool and open format questions.

The methods proved partly successful, as from the respondents about 1/3 used the mapping tool, which was made simple and approachable by using the commonly known google-maps platform with its editing options. When intentionally used, the mapping exercise gave a good insight to the respondents' activity range in relation to their neighbourhood and the distribution of the essential places of daily life, which corresponded with the aim of the method. All of the respondents were extensively answering to the open questions about the advantages and disadvantages of the district, describing aspects related to the social, service, infrastructural and spatial qualities. This, together with the visual mapping, gave a relatively comprehensive insight into the experiences of the local life in the neighbourhood.

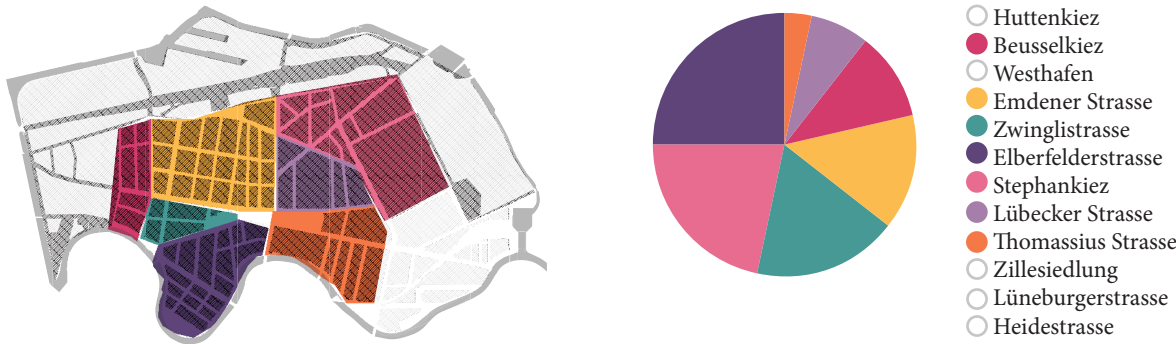
The majority of the 30 respondents had lived in Moabit for less than 5 years and the rest are divided evenly in groups of 5-10 years and 10 years or more. Also each age group was represented in the range of <18-65 years. Furthermore, a variety of occupations were represented. The biggest portion of respondents belong to the age group of 25-35 years, which is factually according to statistics the biggest age group in Moabit. The biggest occupational group was surprisingly

map DAILY LIFE



Daily activity range by neighbourhood

Graph of the response activity per neighbourhood



students. All household types were also represented. Roughly one fourth of the respondents lived alone, one third in a shared flat with roommates and half with family or a partner, meaning, some people shared a home with both family members and house mates not being part of their family.

It is acknowledged that the online format and the promoting methods might have affected the demographic profile of the sample group. Nevertheless, it was meaningful to experiment with the use of independent social media formats to study the possibilities of self-organising community-driven processes. The sample group of Moabiters taking part in this survey is relatively representative and the experiences described are an important resource for a qualitative analysis. This method is to be seen as a first step to involve the local public, and as such it seems to be well received. Regarding the effort and the simplicity of the questionnaire, the fact that one third of respondents stated their interest to be further involved in the project was a considerable success. The survey could be taken further than its present outcome by distributing it throughout a longer period of time and through a wider network in order to improve the quality of the input substantially. In a future version, the mapping tool could be made easier to use to increase the number of its users.

The mapping tool provided interesting information in terms of understanding the operational scales of the locals. The respondents' answers indicated a daily activity area that covers about half of the district in average. The highest concentration of daily activity seemed to happen at the shopping street of Turmstrasse. The East of the district was quieter and fewer visits were reported, for example to the sports facilities at Fritz-Schloss Park.

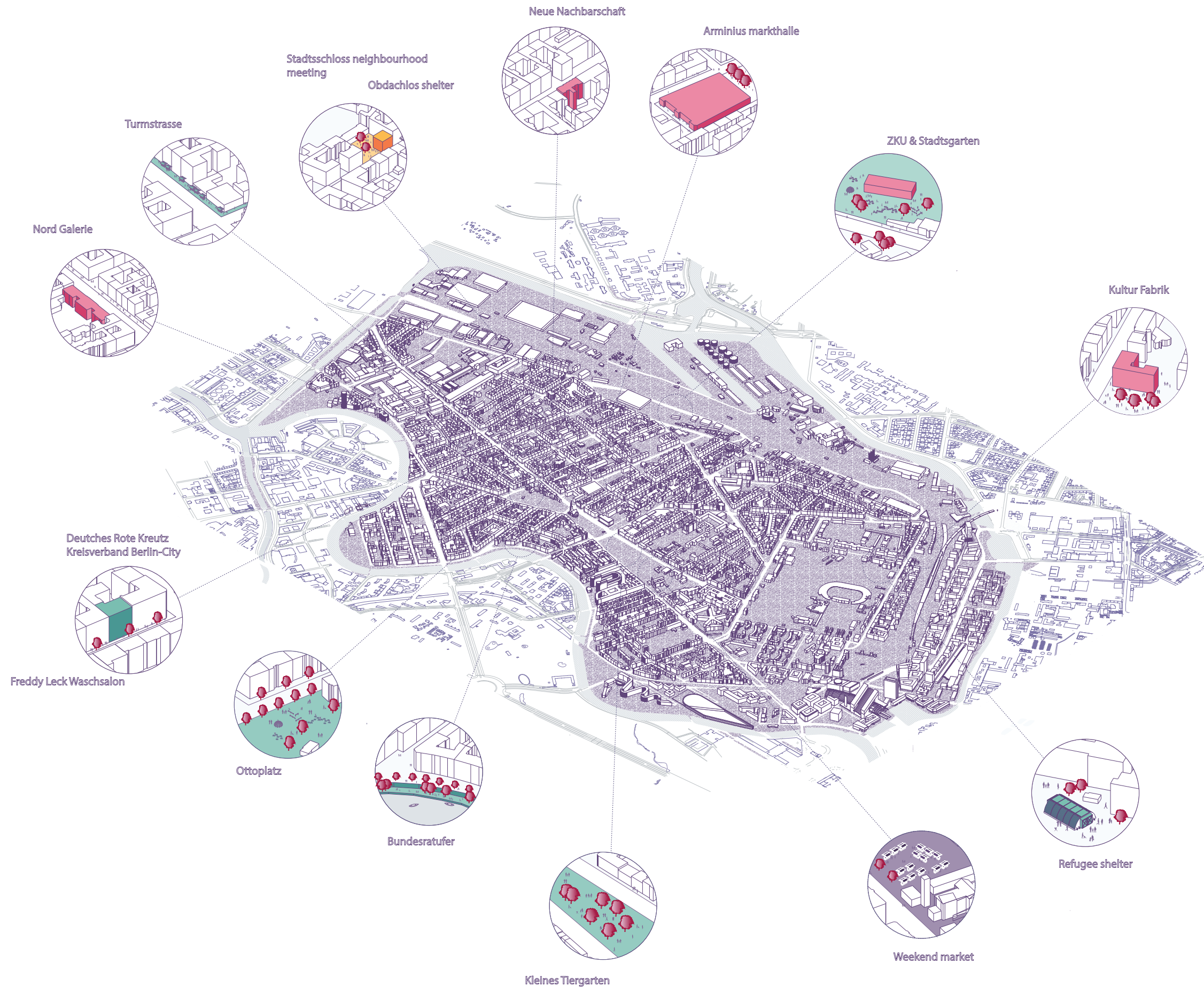
The open questions revealed more defined answers about the experience of daily life. It turned out that the most common daily leisure activities, like sports and independent creative hobbies, can be supported by the services provided within the neighbourhood. Leisure activities requiring more specified services, like eating out, shopping, and exhibitions, often take place in other parts of the city.

According to the survey as well as to the empirical experience of this research, there are few central places in the district that have great importance to the people. Those are locales and places of particular identity, like

the sports park of Post stadium, the Arminius market hall, the Spree riverside, and ZKU cultural centre. Among the more common smaller services there seems to be a lack of variety.

The average Berliners' daily transportation habits are also reflected in the high percentage of pedestrians and bicycle users among the respondents. The least used means to commute was a private car. This correlates with the overall statistics of Berlin. Clearly, more than half of respondents' preferred mode of travel within the city is biking, which is higher than the equivalent rate of Berlin in total. The opinions on the centrality of the location given in the open questions were polarized into those, who appreciated the good public transportation possibilities, and others, who found the connectivity relatively poor.

The lack of services and their insufficiency to satisfy urban life was stressed in many of the responses. In general, however, the "normality" of the area was appreciated and all respondents credited Moabit for good support of basic needs. The calmness of the area, in terms of tourists, was perceived as a virtue and one of the main assets of the neighbourhood was the diversity of cultures and its authenticity. The long-term residents clearly had stronger community bonds and were thankful for the familiarity of the neighbourhood. The main concerns emerging from the locals' answers were the insufficient services and the unattractiveness of the environment, the social stress, and the insecurity perceived in the face of the rising number of new comers to the area, the new urban developments, and the gentrification pressure related to this. Especially the new shopping center, Schultheiss Quartier, received negative feedback and its impacts are assessed mostly disadvantageous. Gentrification was seen as a negative issue despite its potential to compensate the current lack of maintenance of the environment and the low quality of services available. Due to rising rents and a new type of competing services and population, the local population seems to feel that the survival of their way of life as they know it may be threatened.



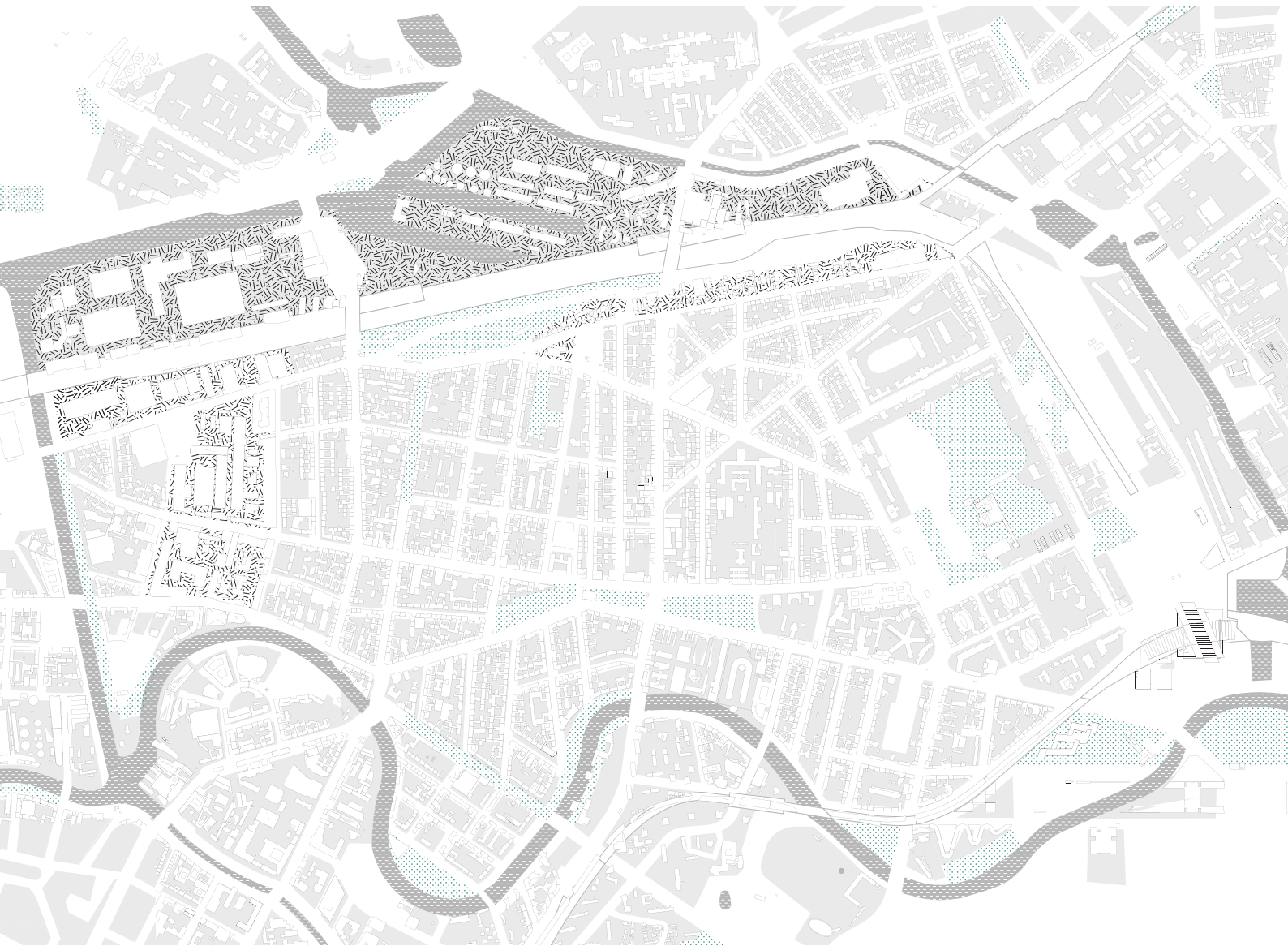
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One of the main drivers of change in Berlin is the weak economy that leads to privatisation of space and is causing tension between city and its residents. The ambiguous laws to protect the current tenants are unlikely to fully prevent the course of development. The substantial immigration that is characteristic to Berlin and is contributing to the valued diversity, is on the other hand causing tension between people that have different commitment to their environment in the city. The challenge of integration is further highlighted by the recently increased refugee influx.

In terms of infrastructure, Berlin is neither prepared to deal with unexpected system failures nor to maintain critical services in a crisis situation, although multiple scenarios could potentially result in a system malfunctions. Regarding these vulnerabilities to fail in cohesive resilience, it would be important to create more self-dependent local urban communities that are flexible and responsive to change. These aspects, however, are currently not considered in the city's long term strategy.

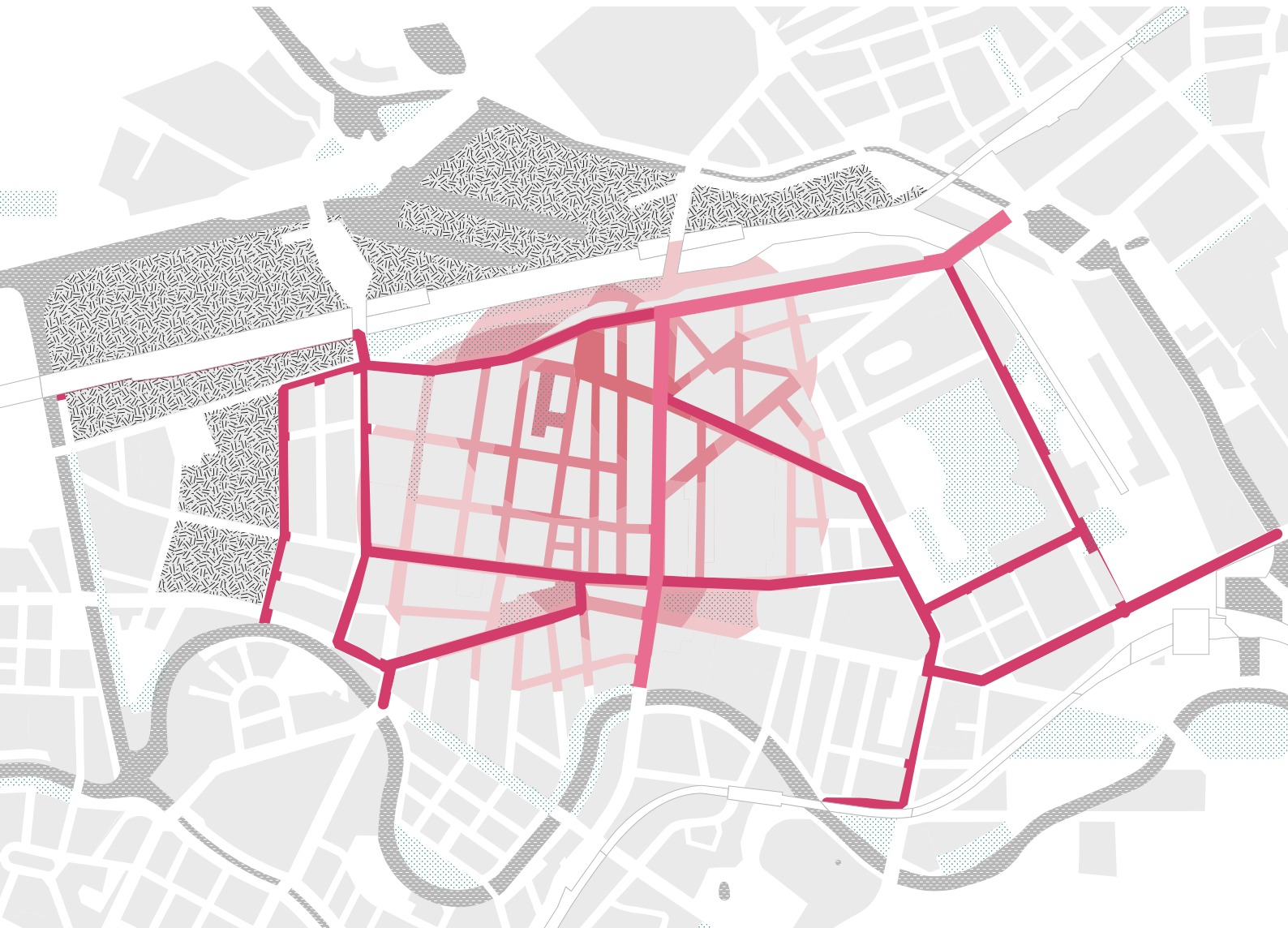
Aforementioned issues are visible in Moabit, which has high social diversity and diversity within urban structure. The relevant aspects that emerged in both the location analysis and the local people's feedback on the Moabit Neighbourhood Stories questionnaire were the potential of the multicultural profile of Moabit as well as the problematic areas and the poor conditions of the central area. There are clearly great differences in how attached different people feel to Moabit. This experience depends on how the neighbourhood provides for an individual's lifestyle. Generally there seems to be lack of alternatives that would respond to the full diversity of people inhabiting the area. This thesis suggests focusing interventions and developments in small local scales in order to address more specifically the needs of coexisting realities and community cohesion of Moabit. The most stressing current trends according to the locals' feedback seem to be the gentrification and the uncontrollable influx of newcomers. These trends were also relevant in the larger context as they were presented central in the city-wide analysis. Consequently, the scenarios in the next section will focus on these phenomena.

map 1/8
URBAN STRUCTURE



- GREEN AREA
- SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL SITE
- INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL SITE
- BUILDING SITE

map 2/8 NEIGHBOURHOODS



- WEST / EAST MOABIT
- SOUTH / NORTH MOABIT
- KIEZ (QUARTER) BORDERS
- DISTRICT / COMMUNITY ORGANISATION
- DISTRICT: MITTE
- NEIGHBOURHOOD: MOABIT:
- 21- WEST MOABIT
- 22- OST MOABIT
- QUARTERS:
- 2101 HUTTENKIEZ
- 2102 BEUSSELKIEZ
- 2103 WESTHAFEN
- 2104 EMDENER STRASSE
- 2105 ZWINGLISTRASSE
- 2106 ELBERFELDERSTRASSE
- 2201 STEPHANKIEZ
- 2202 HEIDESTRASSE
- 2203 LÜBECKER STRASSE
- 2204 THOMASSIUSSTRASSE
- 2205 ZILLESIEDLUNG
- 2206 LÜNEBURGER STRASSE
- 2207 HANSAVIERTEL

image 42 data based on, Bezirksregionenprofil, Moabit West & Ost, 2012

map 3/8 LANDUSE

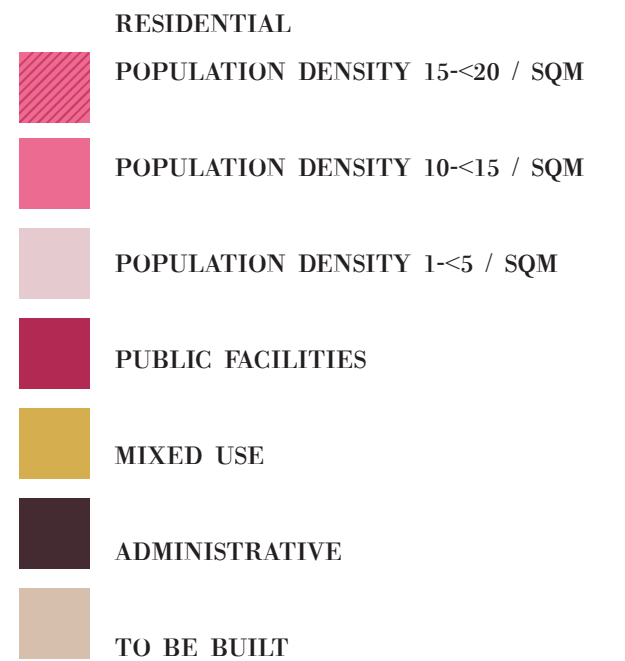
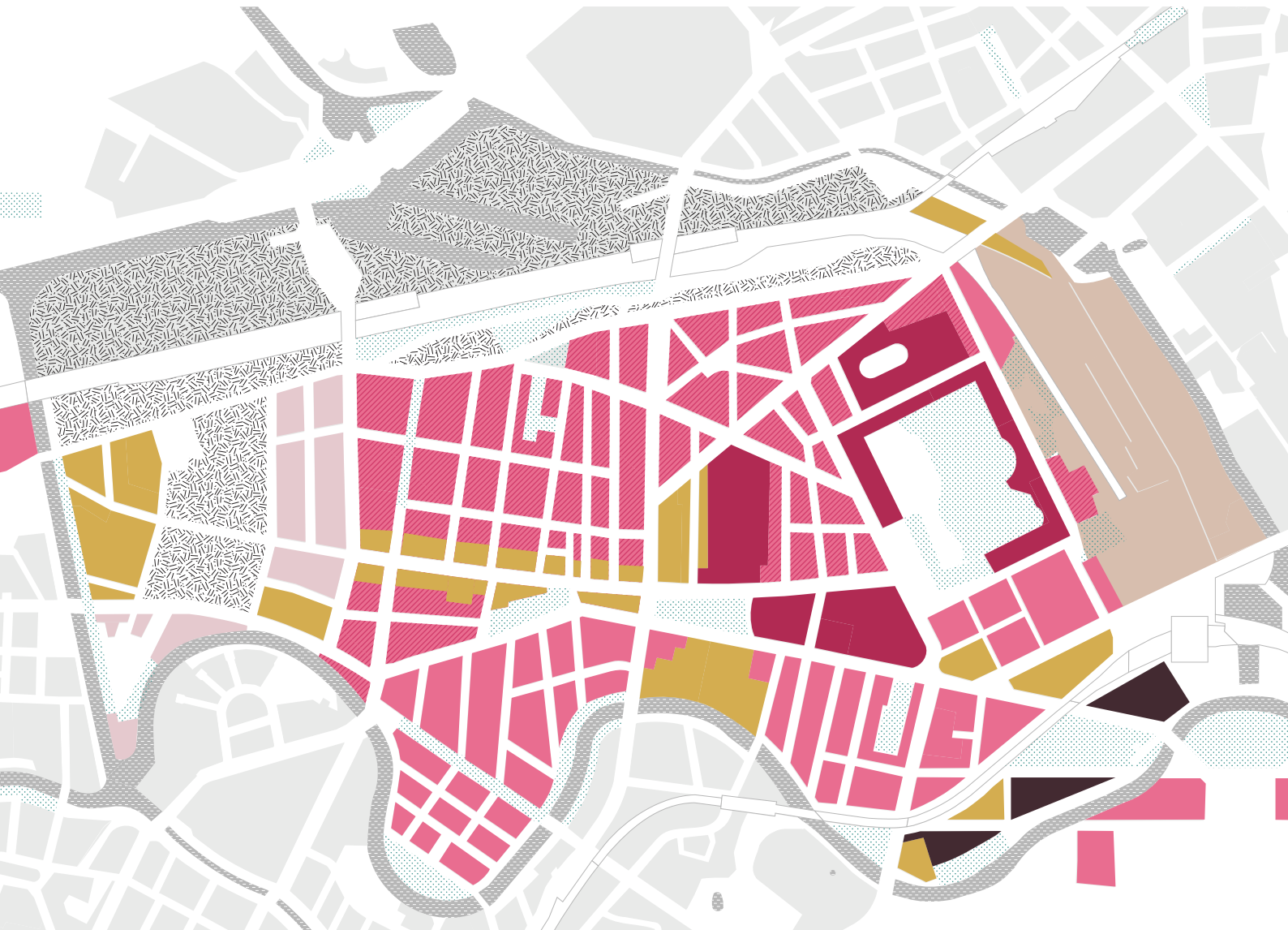
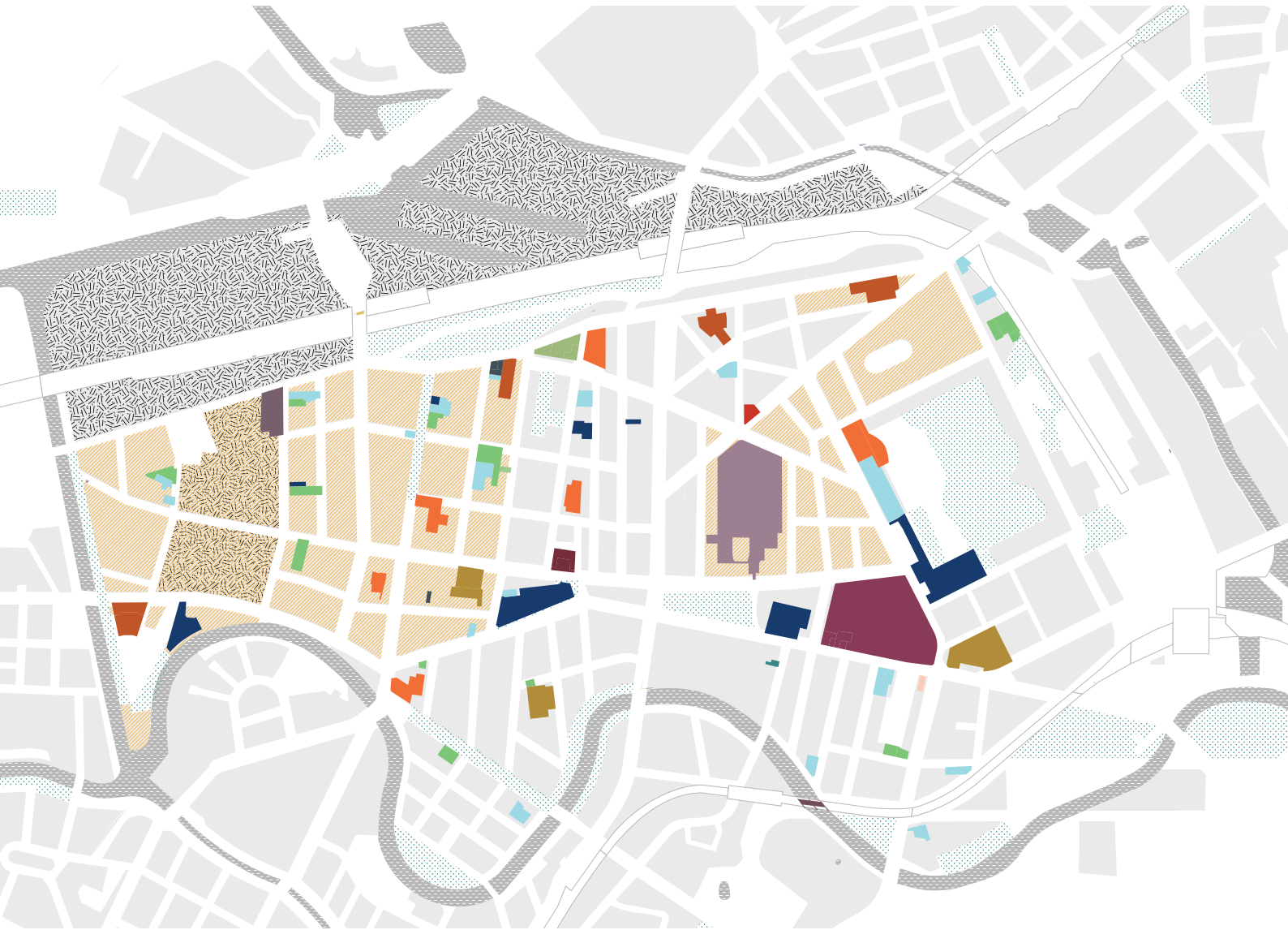


image 43 data based on: Berlin Geoportal

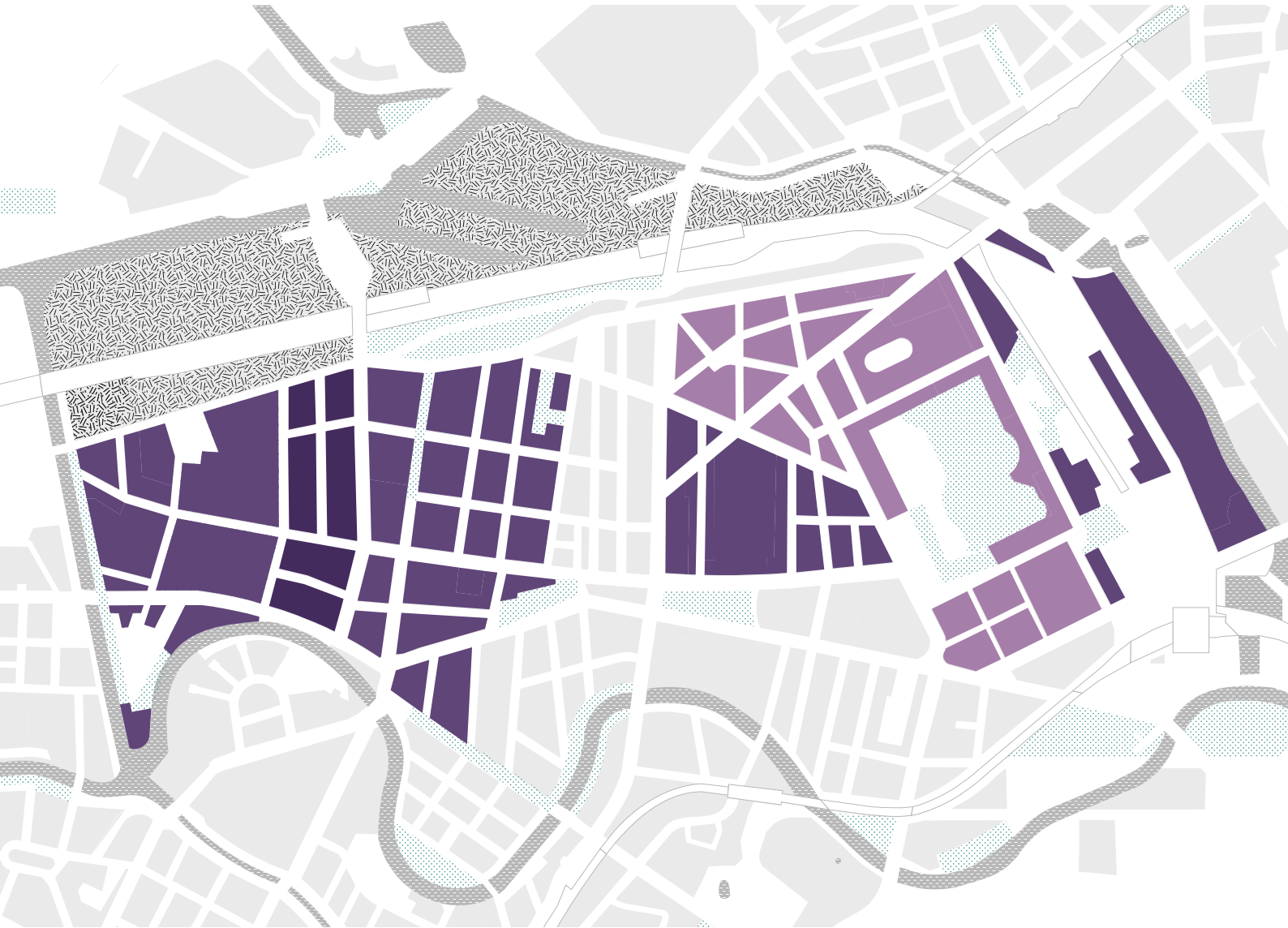
map 4/8
SERVICES



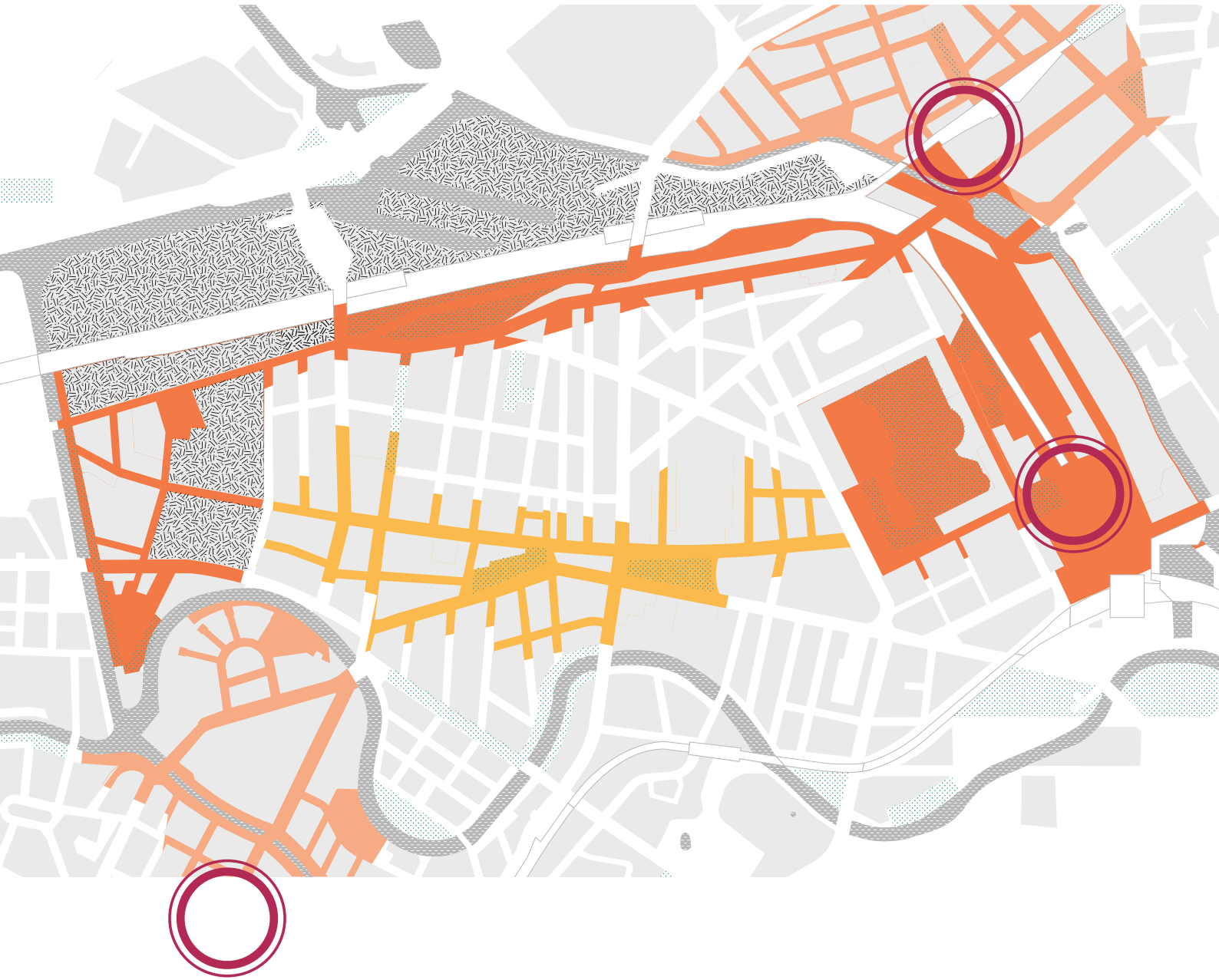
- SCHOOL
- KINDERGARTEN
- YOUTH CENTER
- PLAYGROUND
- VOCATIONAL SCHOOL
- HEALTH CARE
- SOCIAL FACILITY
- SERVICE BUILDING

image 44 data based on: Berlin Geoportal

map 5/8
EMPLOYMENT



map **6/8**
DEVELOPMENT



- ACTIVE CENTER -URBAN UPGRADING
- URBAN REDEVELOPMENT ACTION SPACES
- TRANSFORMATION ZONES

image 46 data based on: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt

map 7/8 MOBILITY

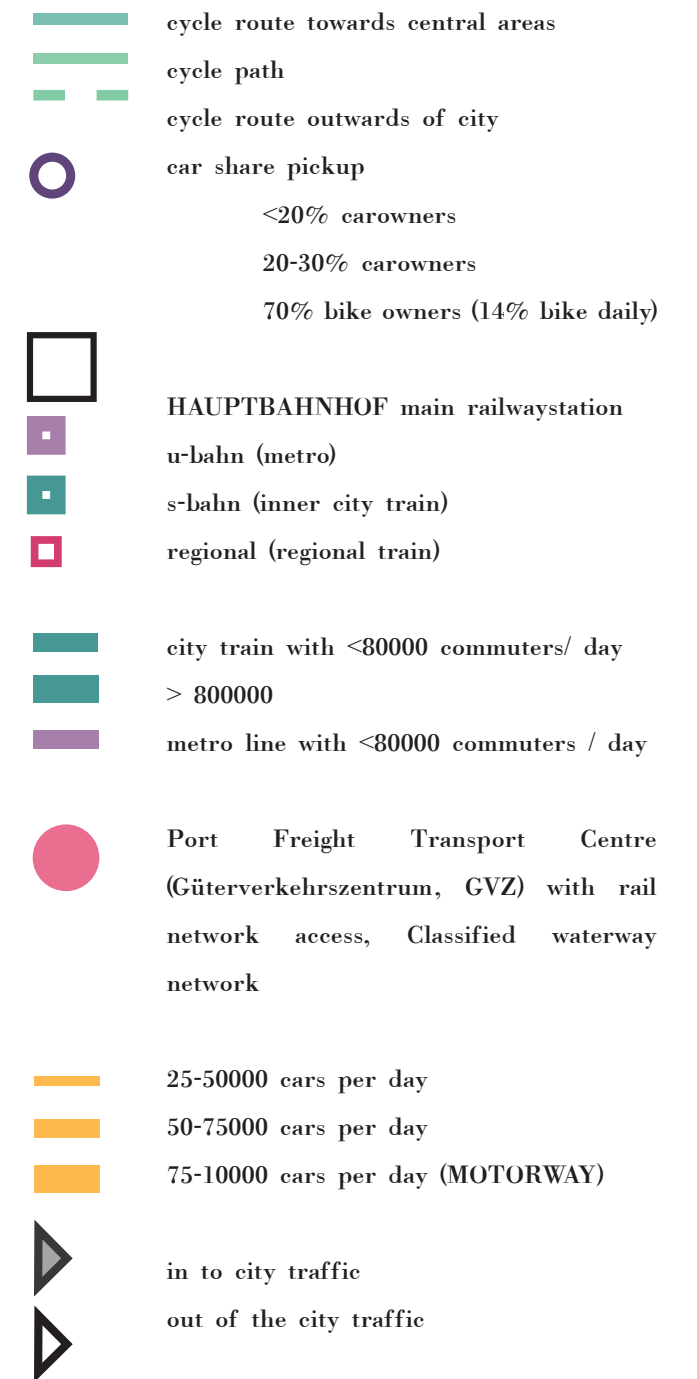
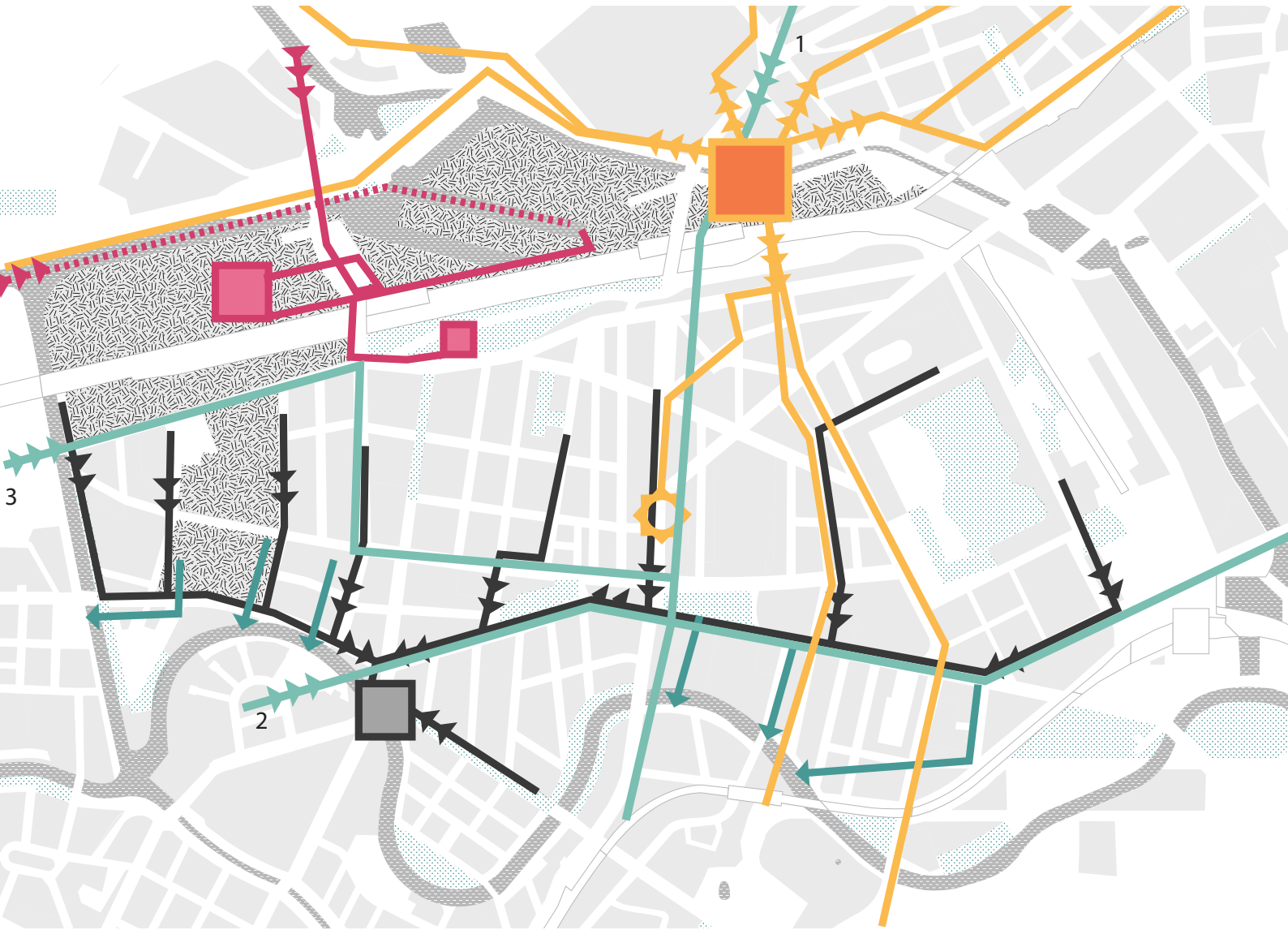


image 47 data based on: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt

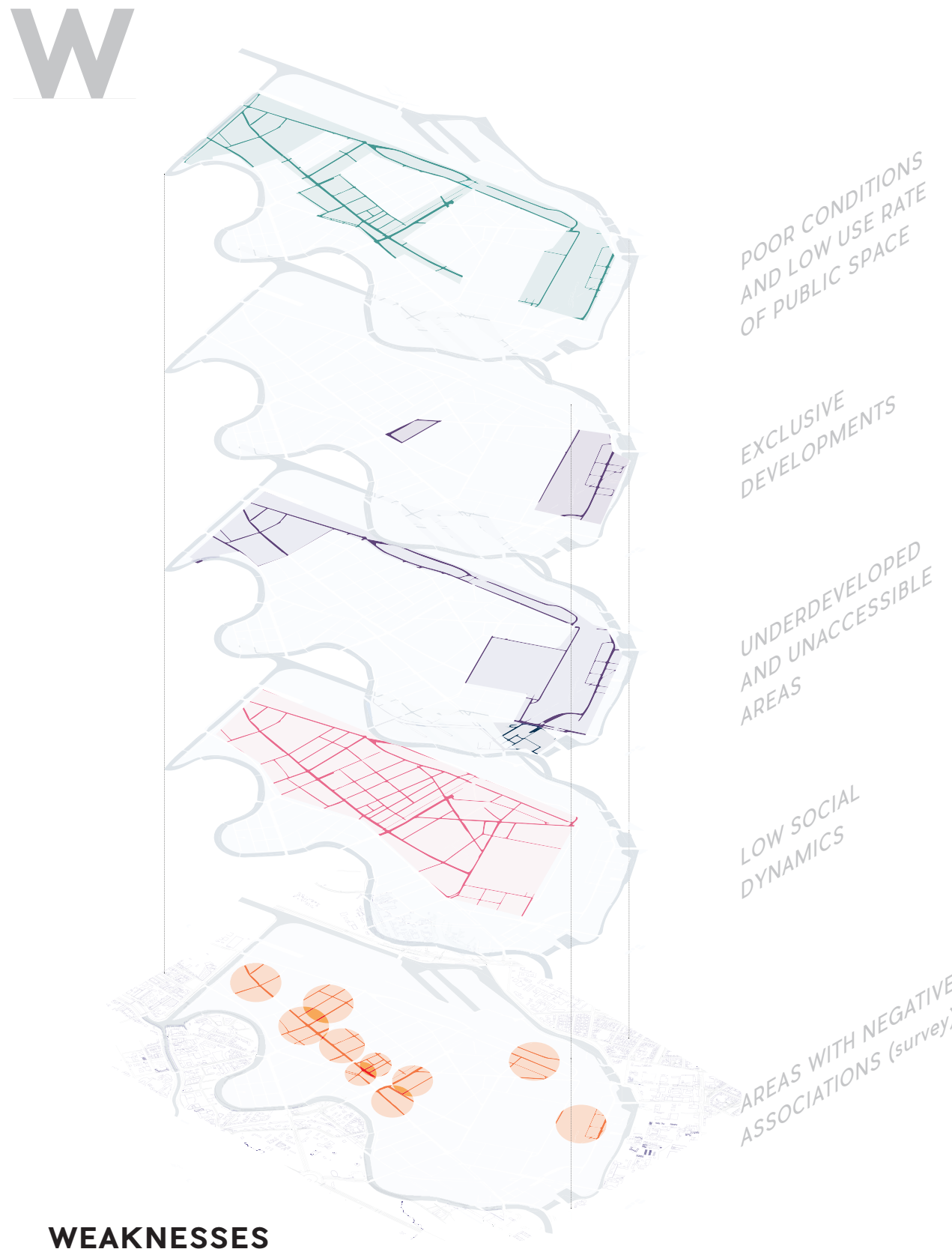
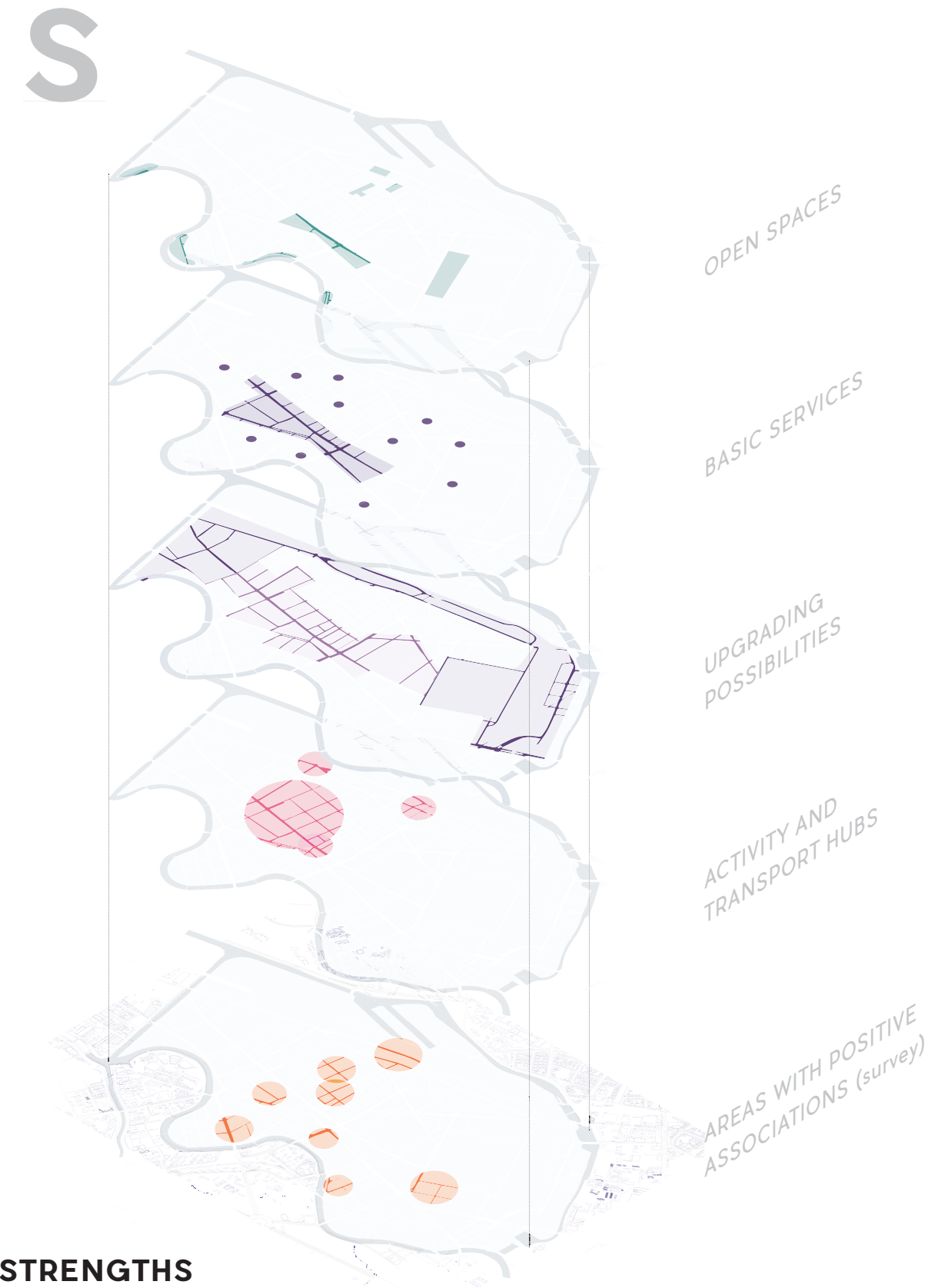
map 8/8
METABOLISM



- heat & power station
(provides local heating to the district)
- electricity line
- distribution station
- water pipes
- input from (Waterworks (daily pumpage
> 150000 cubic meters - pumping stations:
1Tegel <10km dist
2Tiefwerder <10km dist
3Jungfernheide <5km dist
- rainwater drainage to Spree
- Waste Water Pump station
- waste water drains
- Wholesale
(BIG Berliner Grossmarkt (6 million
people in Berlin & Brandenburg)
- transportation over seas & waterways
- transportation by land

image 48 data based on: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt

2. CURRENT SITUATION ANALYSIS

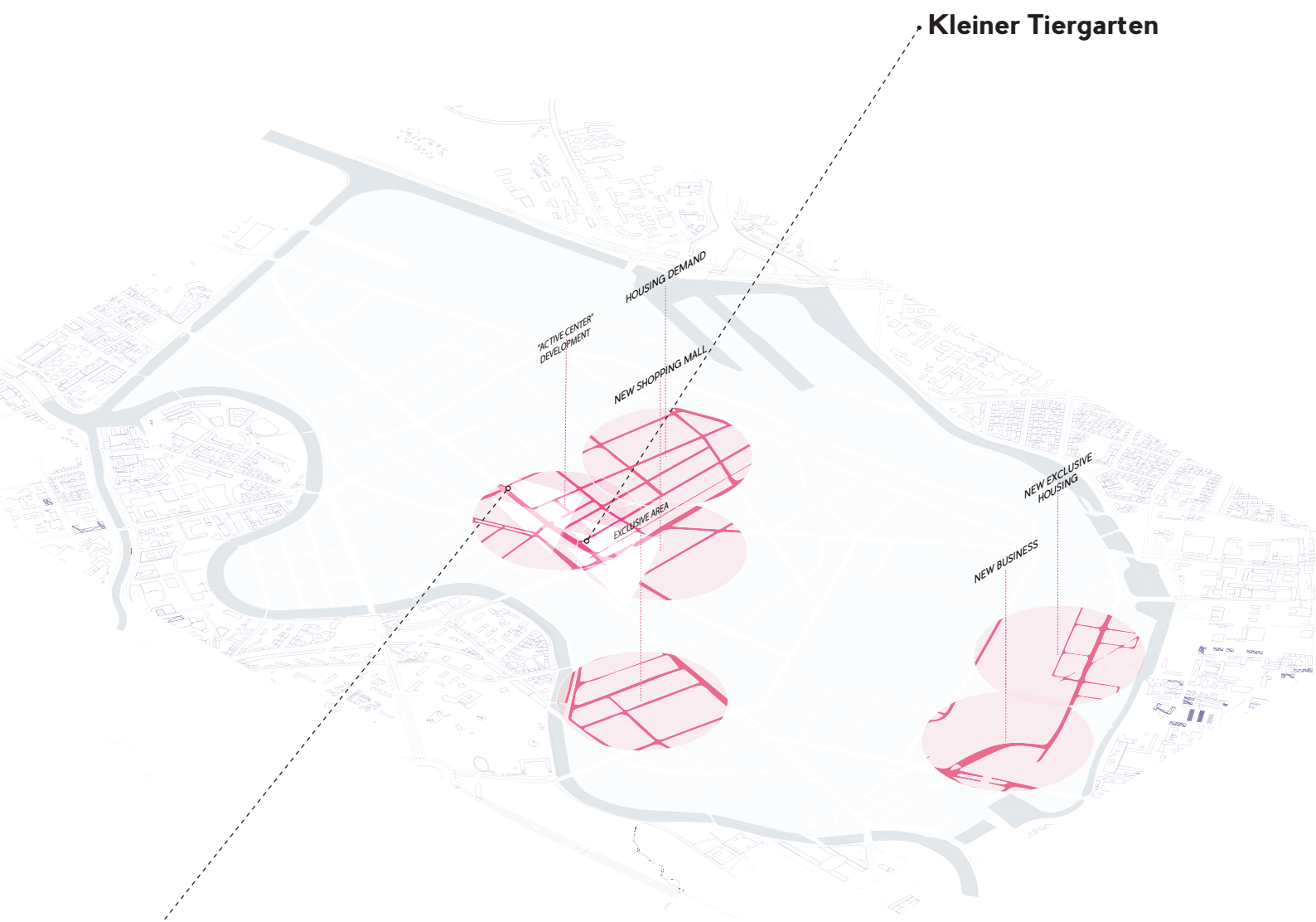


SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT

The following scenarios are based on the issues emerging from the analysis of the current trends and developments in Moabit presented in the previous section. The narratives are developed based on the analysis of these trends in the chapter of Current situation in Berlin and the combination of this knowledge and assumptions of the future developments. However, the narratives serve as examples for a possible discussion in a community planning process, and are representing a problematic future situation, in order to spark dialogue. Both scenarios are evaluated against the social urban resilience framework to identify the emerging threats and opportunities. The analysis of the Threats and Opportunities of these scenarios results in locally Agendas within the framework, which are further applied in the Strategy chapter. In an ideal process, these Agendas are defined together with a group of involved local stakeholders.



image 49 basemap, edited from, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt, Digitale Innenstadt, 2015



SCENARIO 1

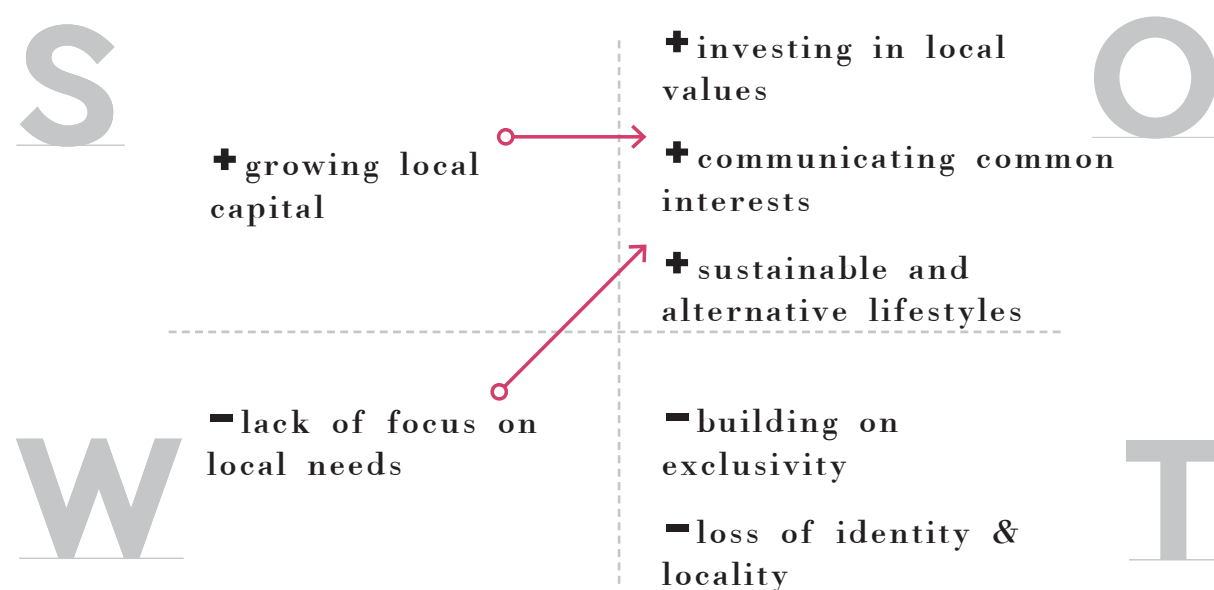
“GENTRIFICATION AND LOSS OF PLACE ATTACHMENT IN MOABIT FROM 2015 TO 2025”

The shopping centre of Schultheiss Quartier had been completed by 2018, followed by The Europa City some years later, with 3000 new exclusive apartments and a set of new high profile services. These developments fuelled the already upcoming gentrification of Moabit. The city of Berlin had seen its opportunity in generating investment through these projects. However the city was utterly unprepared for the sudden socio-economical change of the area. Not succeeding to harness the new economic capital of the area for common good, a process of division started at a fast pace.

A new urban community within Moabit started to rapidly build upon this exclusivity. The new comers were attracted by the lush opportunities of the emerging neighbourhood. Production of urban space became more and more privately-led installation of commodities in an eager attempt to upgrade the environment according to the tastes of the new population. Large parts of Moabit were turned into a homogenous corporate zone with increasingly uneven consumption of the public space. Turmstrasse was entirely taken over by these new types of services, following the lead of the development of the new mall. The new community, enjoying the new facilities and commodities, increasingly continued to promote the “change they were enabling” in order to attract more similar inhabitants. The Moabitors, who had called their district “the authentic Mini-Berlin” in 2015, had been used to shopping together with Turkish families,

students, kindergarten teachers, and engineers, all in the same supermarkets in Turmstrasse, and became alarmed by the change. The services that had been providing the long term residents with their daily needs were eradicated, but the new services failed to respond to these needs.

The local social services and the local small businesses were most affected. The rising prices of the services and retails got them into a situation of either losing their space or losing their customers. The non-profit community organisations, which were doing lifelong work with the neighbourhoods, were not able to sustain. Therefore, many of the former entrepreneurs and actors lost their occupations in the district and at the same time inhabitants lost their services, resulting in more daily travelling for services and to work outside of the district. The rent cap in central Moabit prevented some of the inhabitants from being forced to move. As their locales were slipping away, many of them chose to leave, as the area’s character was not representing their values any more. The ones who stayed to fight for their familiar neighbourhood no longer felt at home. They have withdrawn into their old communities which are rowing smaller and ever more distant from the other each other which keeps contributing ever more to the socio-spatial exclusion.

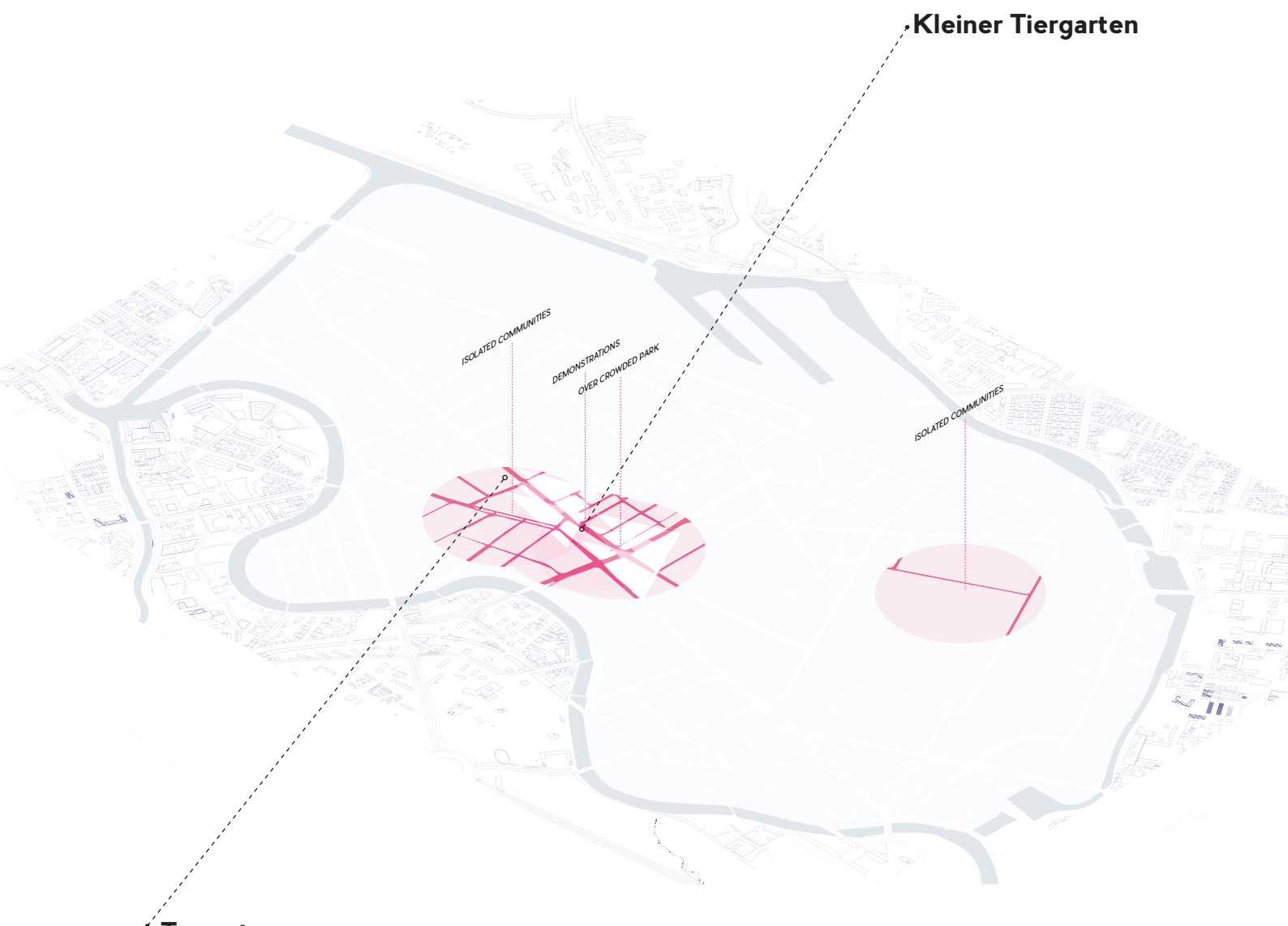


OPPORTUNITIES 1

GENTRIFICATION AND DEVELOPING THE SHARING CULTURE AND COMMUNITY NETWORKS
This scenario's most obvious impact on the resilience of the area is the decreasing economic diversity and affordability, which are important features of economic resilience. The social impact on the other hand is the loss of social cohesion. The old inhabitants lose their place attachment and the new inhabitants are not able to build a long term commitment to the neighbourhood either, without an existing sense of neighbourhood to get attached to and merely based on exclusive commodities. These impacts also have environmental consequences, while lack of place attachment and economic inequality may result in a lack of responsibility and engagement in sustainable behaviour.

Gentrification is inevitably happening in Moabit and it is important to take advantage of the community's efforts in trying to secure the equal share of the resulting benefits. A possible way to prevent the negative impacts of the development is to try to channel the growing local resources into common good for the local community. Here lies an opportunity improve the self-dependency

of the neighborhood and rely on the growing demand of alternatives to create greater variety of services and lifestyles supporting sustainability and resilience. It is meanwhile essential to align the goals with the values of the locals, both the new comers and the long term population in order to find the common interests. Enabling citizens to actively create their public space is a means to an end for greater social cohesion. In this practice the aim should be to highlight the strengths and address the challenges. Greater local economic power can open doors to community empowerment and stronger self-governance through for example collectively funded projects to cultivate the public space by the community. Creating new commons that support the specific identity and respond to the locally preferred everyday life choices, allows stronger relation between individual's contribution to the neighbourhood and his benefit from it. This will generate a better sense of community and responsibility towards the environment, as well as pave the path to sustainable behavior and world centric thinking.



SCENARIO 2 :

IMMIGRATION INCREASE AND FRAGMENTATION OF THE COMMUNITY FROM 2015 TO 2025

After the acceleration of the refugee influx across Europe in 2015, Moabit had suddenly become a centre of receiving the refugees arriving to Berlin after fleeing from different conflict and crisis zones. Immigrants from a wide range of different ethnicities and backgrounds as well as numerous new reasons from economic to environmental threats, continued to arrive to seek security or better opportunities and to establish a new life in the seemingly welcoming and safe city. As more people came, the impacts of the phenomenon kept intensifying in Moabit:

In 2016 alone, 70 new temporary refugee shelters were built in the city. The number of the shelters had doubled in Moabit alone. The wheels of bureaucracy however couldn't keep up with the influx of people, and the isolated, overflowed temporary shelters triggered the creation of psychological clusters far away from the mainstream society.

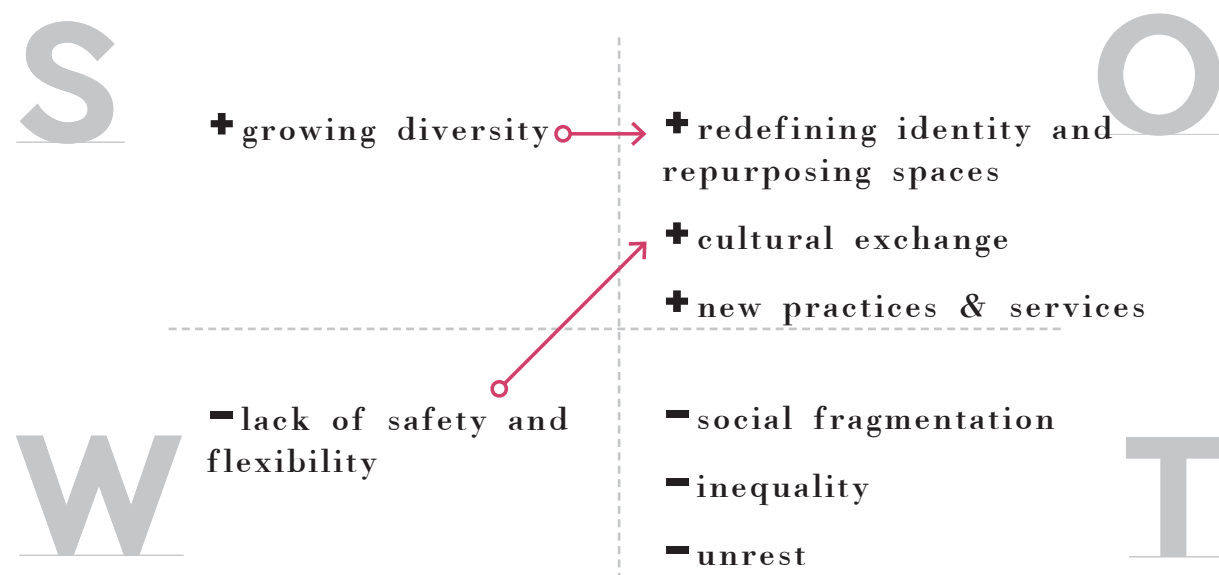
The psychological segregation in shelters located in central areas of Berlin, like Moabit, became even more highlighted. As the influx of people increased, the process of finding people permanent homes slowed down. Consequently, the people in shelters got trapped in these islands of high control and security measurements within the neighbourhood, forming rapidly large communities with minimal mobility.

The newcomers were increasingly occupying the undefined park and street spaces in the central district. The unrest was rising and especially the underused sites at the fringes of the neighbourhood became increasingly occupied by people trying to find new spaces within the neighbourhood. The different culturally distant groups of migrants had been accommodated in shared areas or shelters, and the new comers have become drawn to the community of their own migration background, while being closely mixed in housing together with other enclaves. In the beginning, as a lot of volunteers and organisations were engaged in helping out the new communities in integrating into the mainstream

society, most new comers found a place of their own in communities, but dealing with the great masses of people, a lot of individual cases were left without attention. Most of those in very urgent need had received support in learning the language, networking and finding apartments and jobs. However immigrants with more vague reasons for migration received less attention and neither formed a connection with other communities, nor found that of their own.

After the following years the area become increasingly socially fragmented. This was reflected in the distribution of people in the public spaces, as streets and open spaces around these clusters became territories of specific groups of people. The impacts of the erratic integration process emerged only years after. It had been left unnoticed that the maintaining social balance in the already troubled district was worrying the locals who were dependent on their existing local conditions and community. Some locals started to increasingly avoid some public space due to the masses of unplaced, unoccupied people wandering about the neighbourhood, Due to the unrest caused by demonstrations and increasing actions of the anti-migration movement the sense of safety in the public spaces were severely affected. All of this had slowly caused the unnoticed, passive eviction of the long term residents from the few street corners and parks that had once served as meeting places for the neighbours, but felt no longer quite peaceful.

There were a lot of immigrants, who would not really get support for integration; because the efforts had focused on the whole area and not on special cases. On the other hand, the groups that had been in the focus of the integration process, became distant from the mainstream population, because of the divided opinions and attention they were getting, which resulted in stigmatization of these groups. The dynamics of the neighbourhood are disturbed as new strong enclosed communities coexist next to older ones. When the gentrification started, the immigrants could not tap on its benefits, but their communities were pushed into smaller and smaller enclaves.



OPPORTUNITIES 2

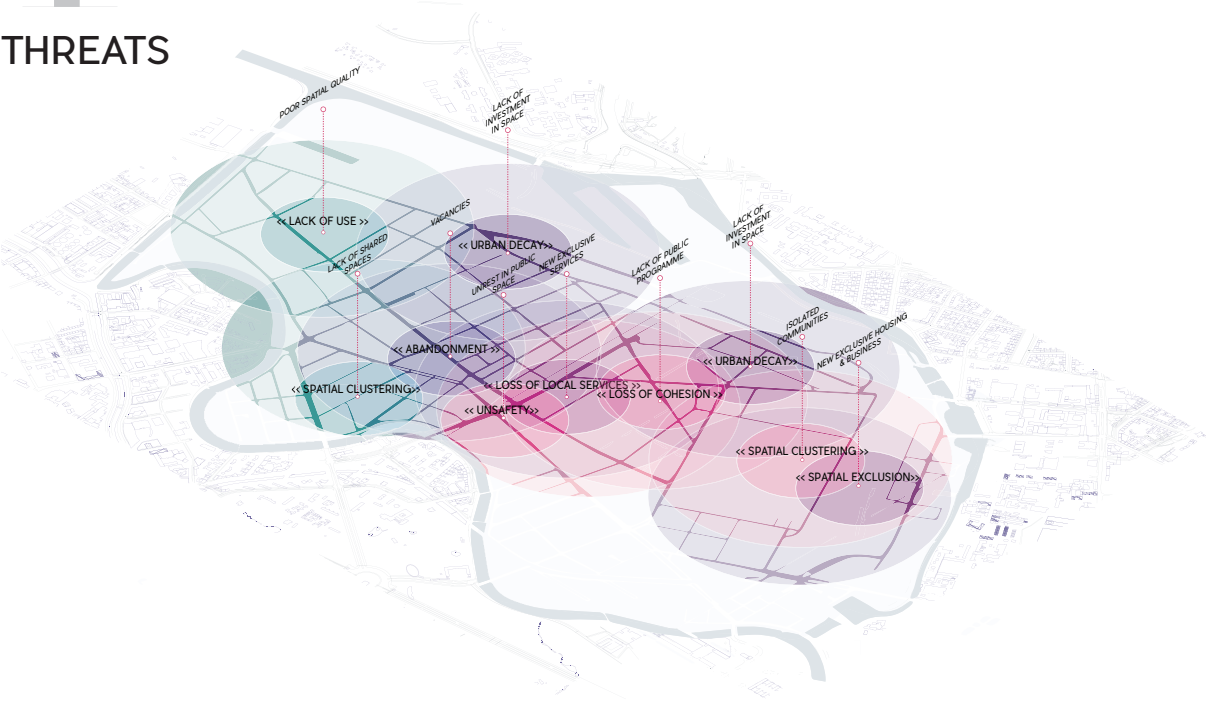
IMMIGRATION AND SPACES FOR CULTURAL EXCHANGE AND EXPERIMENTAL LIVELIHOODS
This scenario demonstrates the lack of organisational and functional flexibility of the current urban infrastructure to adapt to rapidly changing needs. The social impacts of the scenario are lack of demographic distribution and loss of security in public space. The economic impacts concentrate on declining social welfare and equal livelihood possibilities. The resulting environmental impacts are similar to the first scenario, depending on the lack of common responsibility and unity of principles created in the area due to social fragmentation and inequality

Despite the different backgrounds of the immigrants, they have a lot in common. As newcomers, they have a certain dependency on the community. This dependency should not be seen solely as a vulnerability, but rather as a possibility for a stronger bond. The new communities can contribute positively to the image of the neighbourhood, strengthening and redefining the identity with a strong sense of common goals. The increasing number of people in the public spaces is also not a threat per se, but rather can bring the feeling of security and common responsibility as long as purposeful use of space is made possible.

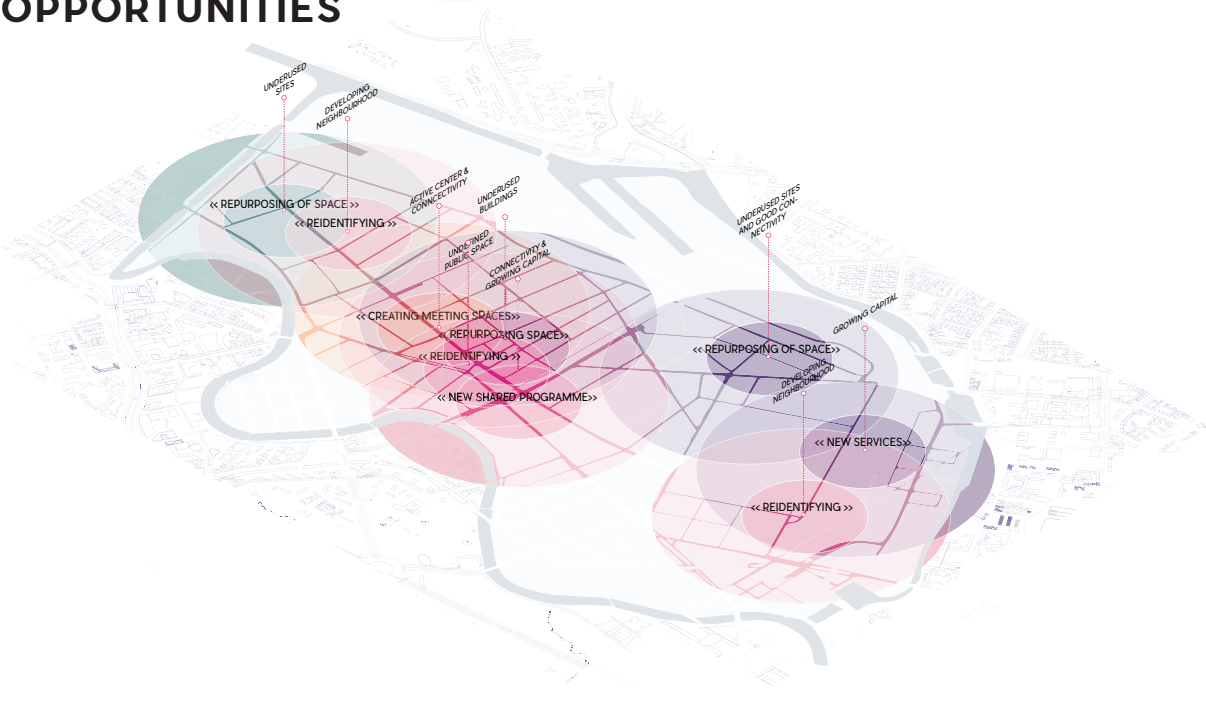
The new communities should have a strong contribution to the area, while staying open and not turning inwards. Like the Turkish community in Kreuzberg, new communities can have a great impact on the local community and consequently gain acceptance. The newcomers have proved a high willingness to contribute to the society, as in 2016 about 4000 refugees were working as volunteers in Berlin (RBB, 2016). The rapid growth and changing demographics of an area can also be a positive phenomenon and an opportunity for new innovative forms of urban life. Questioning the current living densities and dynamics of a neighbourhood through such change may result in redefining more sustainable and resilient lifestyles. The growing diversity can be channelled into cultural exchange. Investing in emphasizing the diversity of individuals and supporting emerging cultures and livelihoods and enabling low threshold self-organised contribution to the community may improve the response to individual needs as well as community cohesion.

3. SCENARIO ANALYSIS

T
THREATS



O
OPPORTUNITIES



AGENDAS



ACCESS TO PUBLIC SPACE

Gaining ownership over public space by purposeful cultivation of open space

sector: **Creating & Managing Commons**
Indicator: context specific, flexible, functional diversity



KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

Empowering the citizens through creating places for local information, communication and knowledge transfer

sector: **Community Empowerment**
Indicator: experimenting & interactive



CULTURAL DIVERSITY

Redefining and strengthening identity of fragmented residential quarters by new cultural exchange

sector: **Social Cohesion & Connectivity**
Indicator: social learning



LIFELIHOODS & INNOVATIONS

Utilizing underused spaces for innovation of new livelihoods and services

sector: **Equality Joint Investment**
Indicator: equality, diversity, affordability



2.1 BACKCASTING

2.2 STRATEGY

The strategy is an urban transformation concept consisting of a Zoning Plan and an Action Plan for Social Urban Resilience in Moabit. The strategy proposes a community-driven process that works towards a shared vision keeping in mind the criteria of the Social Urban Resilience Framework, the local challenges and adapting to the described future scenarios. The strategy is presented as complimentary to existing local planning efforts and it is suggesting possible actions in order to focus more on social resilience approach and community driven development.

02 CASE STUDY

STRATEGY

STRATEGY

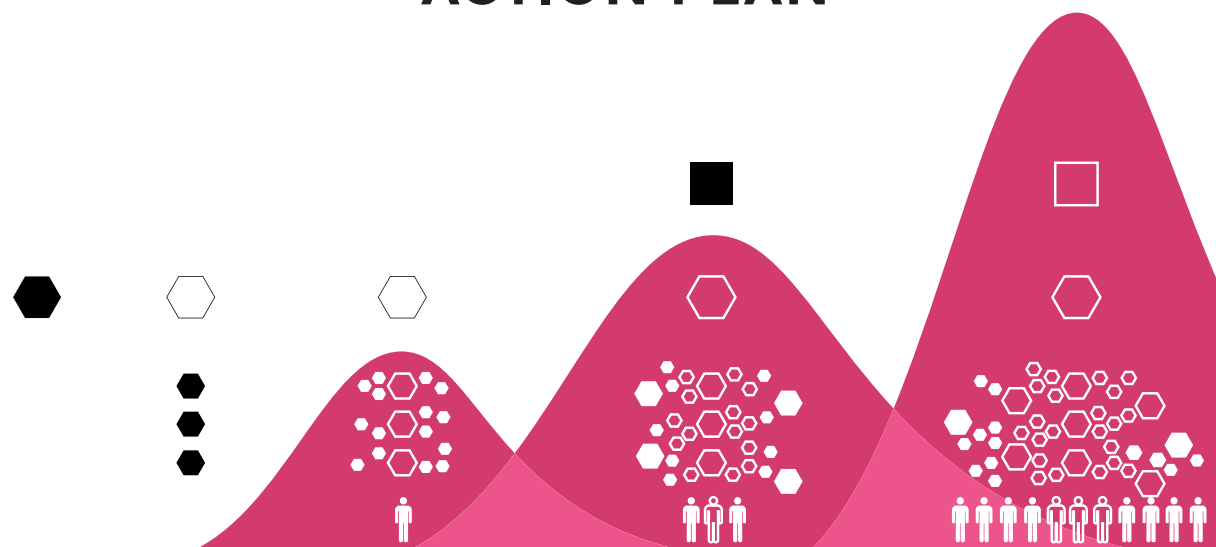
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ZONING PLAN

+

ACTION PLAN



The starting point of the strategy is to reverse negative developments and threats of the backcasting scenarios by using the emerging opportunities of these trends instead. The Zoning Plan presents the set of spatial and social conditions that create a basis for envisioning development based on these opportunities. The Action Plan suggests steps for a process that engages the local stakeholders in defining and realizing these envisioned developments. The envisioned result of this strategy is a neighbourhood with high level of social cohesion and unity of goals, and thus self-organising capacity.

Therefore, instead of proposing a strictly programmatic land use plan, the strategy approaches this goal by a process of creating a self-organising and self-sustaining network of spatial interventions, which can be employed specifically to facilitate programmes supporting locally defined goals of community resilience, the Agendas. Another purpose of this network to local resilience is to serve as spaces with functional flexibility that can be adapted to required use in case of sudden emerging changes.

The intervention network serves as an open platform, establishing it's concept as a fixed and prominent part of the socio-spatial infrastructure of the neighbourhood, but staying adaptable for hosting a variety of changing and growing activities. The conditions for the use of the spaces within the network are determined by the Agenda Zones and Implementation Criteria introduced in the Zoning Plan. This concept which allows flexibility in terms of specific programme. The Zoning Plan seeks to ensure that the regulation over the use of these shared spaces will be tied to the community-improving qualities proven successful through the feedback of the residents, instead of specified use with efficiency or productivity oriented demands.

The development of the network can start from the smallest scale interventions and aims to multiply or scale up the practices that prove the best ability to host the desired changes. The facilities, the programme and the engaged group of Actors can grow or change over time according to the changing realities and needs of the local population and involved community groups.

Ultimately, this process has to be seen as a continuous activity where constant input from all community groups is necessary in order to reach a permanent spatial outcome with a long lasting impact.

The Action Plan defines the concept of this process. The Action Plan aims to enable the local Actors and community groups and members to become key players in initiating locally relevant changes. The starting vision is determined by the community members and constantly redefined through the process, which aims at wide involvement of the local community.

Gaining wide input is attempted by involving individuals by reaching out to them throughout the process via the local Contact Group. The Contact Groups are local key Actors that have existing ties to specific social groups and use this potential during the process in order to engage and empower more individuals in the process. The aim is to create a network of Actors that can grow in order to reach out to the local community and self-organise for mutual collaborations.

The Actor network can be supported by a platform in virtual space but should be strongly present in the physical in order to work as a mediator of ideas and interests within the public space. This will enable collaborations between different organisations and interest groups as well as individual people of the local community to create new forms of resilient urban life. Therefore, the role of the spatial intervention network that develops through the process, is to work as a platform for these experiments. By bringing community actors and members closer to one another it is building a neighbourhood community that is self-dependent and adaptive to changes. The aim is to create easily accessible and reachable spaces that can become a part of people's daily life in order to allow the Actors of local promising practices, to have a stronger presence and more beneficial impact on the local community. Therefore the aim is to create different scale interventions to provide shared spaces for purposeful but flexible use. The goal is to gradually gain residents' engagement and contribution to the community development in their own way and field of interest and build up trust among the neighbours.

ZONING PLAN



ZONING PLAN

The aim of the Zoning Plan is essentially to present the current urban situation and all the conditions and qualities relevant to the specific urban changes. The Zoning Plan consists of the following elements:

AGENDA ZONES

The Agendas are locally defined social urban resilience goals for Moabit. They derive from the key features of social urban resilient neighbourhood (fig. 13) that especially require attention in Moabit due to the depicted future developments. These focused agendas have been specified according to the Threats and Opportunities emerging from the developed backcasting Scenarios. Access to Public Space from the sector of Creating Commons, Knowledge Transfer, the sector of Community Empowerment, Cultural Diversity the sector of Cohesion & Connectivity, and Innovation & Skills from the sector of Equality & Joint Investment.

Locations of the Agenda Zones depend on the social and spatial conditions of Moabit defined through the backcasting: In the Current Situation analysis of Moabit the relevant information about the local conditions were translated into analysis maps. Based on this information, the Opportunities and Threats from the Scenarios were analysed and mapped, outlining the critical zones in Moabit in terms of the defined Agendas. The Agenda Zones therefore suggest the most critical areas for the development of each Agenda, thereby guiding the implementation of appropriate interventions. For example the location of the Agenda Zone of Knowledge Transfer is located close to the most active centre with optimal possibilities to reach the necessary range of people and where most local actors with related operational goals are located.

Next to meeting the goals of the corresponding Agenda, each implementation of an intervention within these Agenda Zones requires consideration of the general Implementation Criteria. This way each intervention is obliged to contribute to the improvement of the important liveability and sustainability issues essential for the resilience of the neighbourhood environment. According to the criteria that was adapted to the

local conditions for Moabit, each intervention should contribute to:

- sustainable lifestyles
- safety of the area
- purposeful use of vacancies
- improved pedestrian or bicycle mobility
- cleanliness and appeal of the area

IMPLEMENTATION SITES

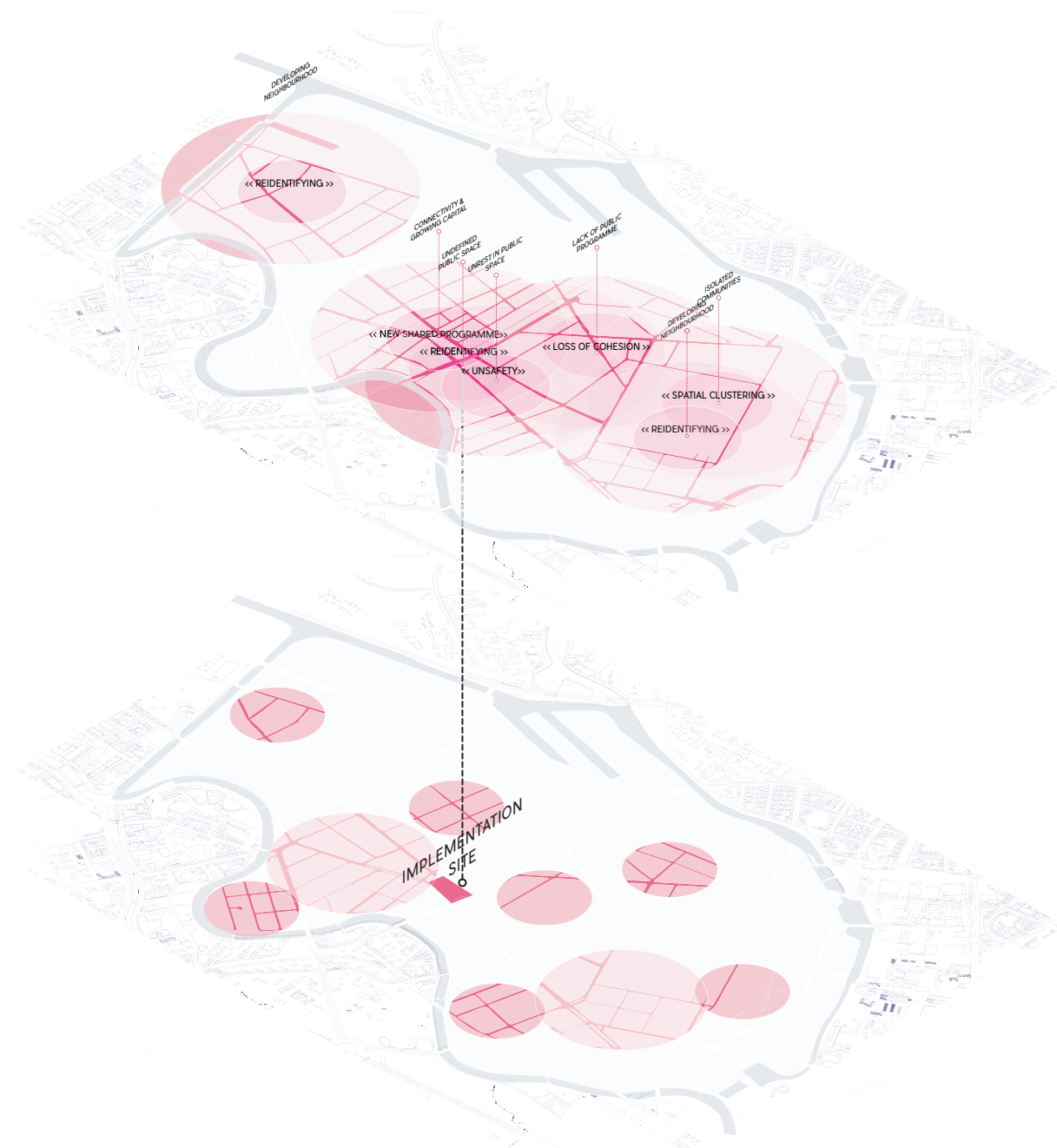
The implementation sites are defined as the site of the first intervention within the Agenda Zone. The criteria for the Implementation Site, as the main focus site of the Agenda, is that, that the intervention may expand to facilitate the centralized functions related to supplying other interventions and hosting the experimentation with combinations of different activities and programmes supporting the Agenda. The Implementation Sites can be underused or undeveloped sites or existing buildings that need upgrading and their quality can be improved by repurposing them for new use. As an example, in central Moabit, within the defined Knowledge Transfer Agenda Zone, is a large unused site behind the Arminius Markthalle. The future of the site, which is an old children's traffic school, is currently undetermined. Therefore, to prevent any undesired decision on its future development, the strategy suggests to claim the space as an Implementation Site in order to start the process of redefining the space from bottom up.

INTERVENTION SCALES

The purpose of the intervention scales is to determine the rules on how the interventions related to different agendas should be distributed through the area. The goal of the scales is to divide the whole of residential Moabit into zones of different scales and thereby making sure that each person has possibility to engage in the network through an intervention at near vicinity from their home. This creates a network of shared spaces that may establish as part of the local community's daily activities. The exemplary interventions in the Promising Practice Library are divided into large scale, middle scale, or small scale interventions. This categorisation is based on the level of reach that can vary from a small local

ZONING PLAN

AGENDA ZONES



social group to the whole neighbourhood. The scales are applied to the strategy by defining their range based on the local context of Moabit. In the case of Moabit for example the smallest scale is defined by the average block structure. The smallest intervention scale facilitates therefore the range of a single block, with maximum reach of around 500-1000 residents within 5 minute radius by walking. The intention of an intervention within this scale is to create simple everyday practice level impact on the smaller group of people. The agenda for each small scale intervention can be therefore determined, according to interests of the residents within the reach, which gives the individuals of the community a chance to contribute to the environment. The small scale aims to provide possibilities for contributing in flexible terms to the community of the close vicinity.

The larger scales aim to provide more specific programmes that benefit whole neighbourhood and can facilitate more activities at once. Large interventions offer more fixed facilities for larger scale community activities for the improvement of the specified main agenda goals. The choice of these scales is based on the activity mapping of the survey Moabit Neighbourhood Stories and an estimate of the Berliner's mobility and willingness to mobilise also discussed through the Current Situation analysis (fig 39, p. 102). The scales are also based on the research and the resulting discussion on the public realm and urban commons as well as the benchmarking. The assumption is that small neighbourhood scale spaces enable creating community cohesion and empowerment most effectively. A closer study of the Promising Practices provides also examples of different ways of managing these interventions in terms of co-funding, -designing or -managing.

PROMISING PRACTICE LIBRARY

This library is a collection of example interventions that have been evaluated in their impact on the social urban resilience in the benchmarking chapter. The Promising Practices are divided into 3 scale categories and their main agenda has been identified. The library can be extended by studying more reference cases, next to those of Detroit and Christchurch mentioned

in this thesis. The Promising Practice Library is used to discuss different intervention possibilities for the specified agendas. There are a number of Promising Practices within the library, with a resilience focus fitting the Agendas in the strategy for Moabit. Such practices may be adapted into the context of Moabit by translating them into new interventions together with local Actors that work in similar focus. The reference projects behind these promising practices represent also different self-organised and -funded practices and looking into the financing or management models behind these practices can help to discuss ways to realize the desired interventions.

ACTOR LIBRARY

The Actor Library is a collection of local Actors with agendas relating those chosen for the strategy. When working on the implementation plans, this library can be used to link the example interventions from the Promising Practice Library to the local activities. Part of the library is visualising the operating level of each Actor, explaining the range within which they may reach local people and on what level they have impact on their lives, through everyday life practices or strategic level. The Operating Level helps to understand the Actor's capacity to work at different levels and collaborate with others, in order to involve the right Actors in different types and scales of developments.

ACTION PLAN

When the Zoning Plan is ready, it can be used to develop and revise the intervention plans together with local Actors. The Action Plan is the strategy for the planner to facilitate this interactive phase.

The previously described elements of the Zoning Plan are the basic tools for the planner to discuss and decide with the Actors the possible actions in terms of spatial interventions as well as the program or operating model for developing the new shared spaces for the community. The planner's role is to visualise these future possibilities in order to communicate the alternatives to other community groups and actors of interest that need to be motivated for engagement.

ZONING PLAN

IMPLEMENTATION SITES

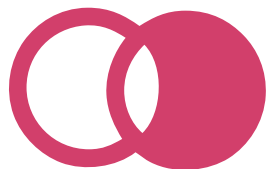


AGENDAS

**LIVELIHOODS
& INNOVATION**
facilities for
experimenting with new
services and practices



**CULTURAL
DIVERSITY**
facilities for cultural
exchange
public cultural
programme



**ACCESS TO
PUBLIC SPACE**
shared spaces
open facilities
cultivation of space



IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA
contributing to:
- sustainable lifestyles
- the safety of the area
- purposeful use of vacancies
- improved pedestrian or
bicycle mobility
- cleanliness

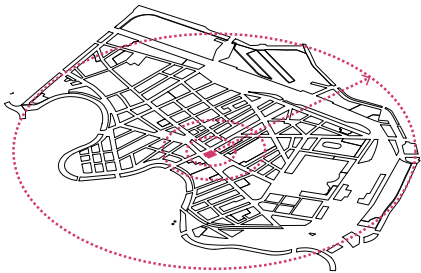
**INFORMATION &
KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER**
places for sharing and
exhibiting local information
and communicating local
interests



ZONING PLAN
INTERVENTION SCALES



MIN. 1 LARGE SCALE INTERVEN-
TION OF EACH AGENDA /



RANGE



75 000 /



60

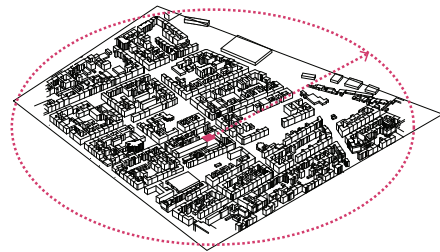
MIN



20

MIN

1 MID SCALE INTERVENTION /



5000-
10 000 /



20

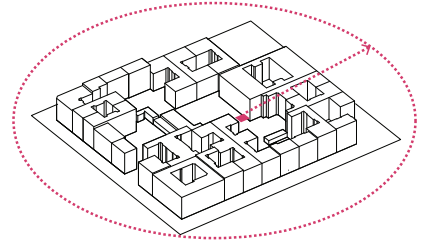
MIN



5

MIN

1 SMALL SCALE INTERVENTION /



500-
1000 /



5

MIN

LARGE

Intervention is large scale, and a temporary or long term semi-fixed facility and can support or facilitate also smaller scale interventions

The reach radius is the whole neighbourhood as it facilitates programmes for wide public

The impact level is accordingly strategic level due to specialized programmes or functions

Large scale Interventions are developed at Implementation Sites, up-scaling from the pioneering phase

MEDIUM

Intervention is middle scale, requiring some fixed facilities but flexible

The reach radius is a part of the neighbourhood or specific group of people of the neighbourhood

The impact level is locally strategic having impact on daily life with specific focus

SMALL

Intervention is small in size and flexible to install
The reach radius is small and therefore it reaches a the people from very close by range

The impact level is accordingly improvements on everyday life level

Scaling up impact by connecting operation with larger scale interventions or multiplying the intervnetion to several locations to reach a larger amount of people. The Agenda can be locally defined.

SPECIAL RESPONSE MODES

when in a sudden shock or stressing crisis situation, the small scale interventions operate in the special task of facilitating the sharing of resources and distributing basic needs within their operating range while larges scales can facilitate gatherings, meetings and storing of supplies

ZONING PLAN

ACTOR LIBRARY



reading THE ACTOR LIBRARY:

2 Quartiersrat Moabit West, colour shows that it operates on the social urban resilience sector of empowerment of community THE LEVEL OF REACH means that its operation reaches the community of the whole neighbourhood THE LEVEL OF IMPACT tells that it's operation influences are inbetween the everyday life practices and higher strategic level

6 Neue Nachbarschaft Moabit, colour shows that it operates on the sector of Community Cohesion & Networks THE LEVEL OF REACH means that it reaches a more specified group of people in Moabit THE LEVEL OF IMPACT tells that it's operation influences specific everyday practices

LEVEL OF OPERATION

(STRATEGY LEVEL)

(EVERYDAY LEVEL)

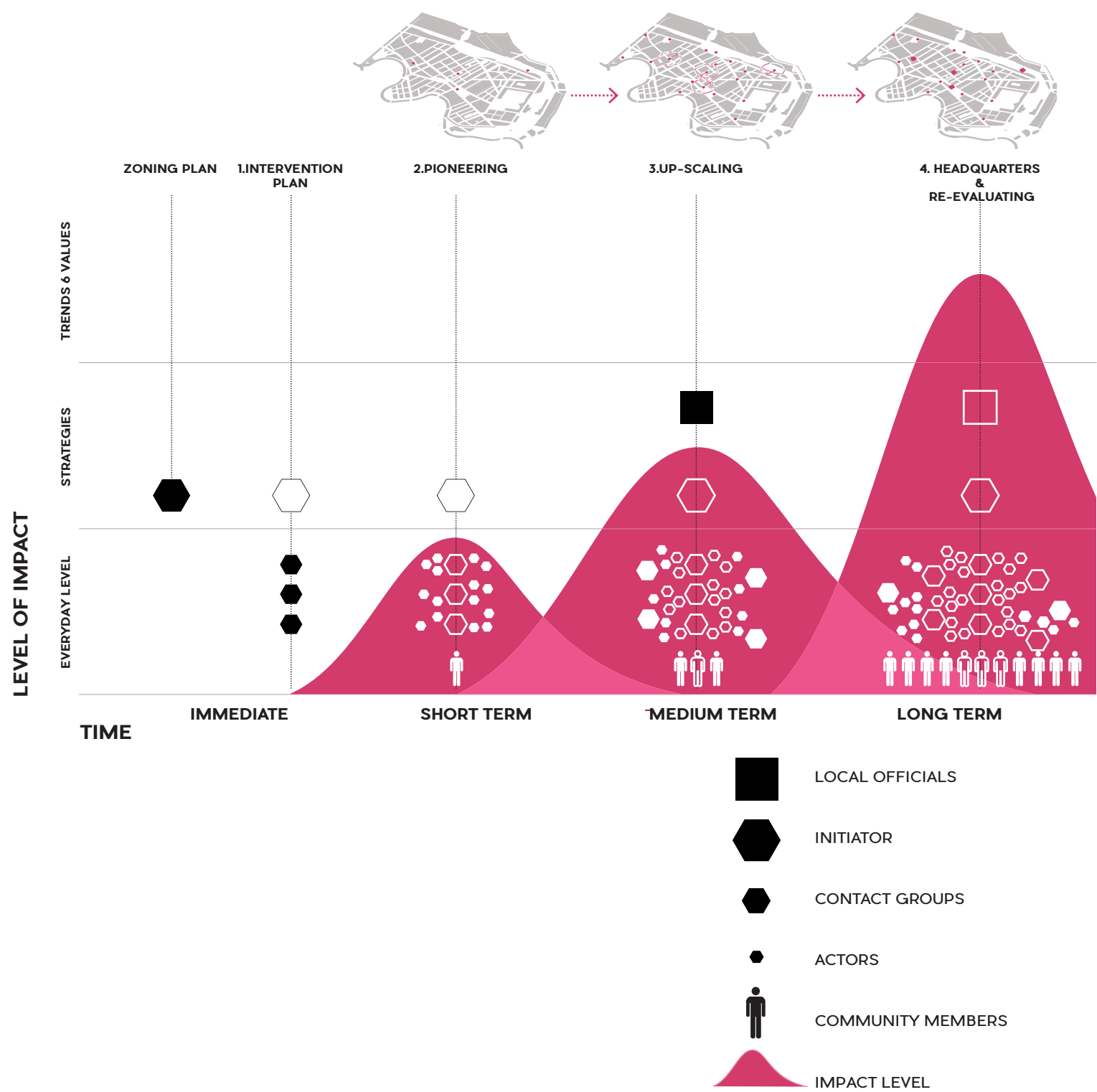
LEVEL OF IMPACT

INDIVIDUAL SOCIAL GROUP NEIGHBOURHOOD CITY

LEVEL OF REACH

- 1 Berliner Tafel e.V.**
distributes food to the less privileged
www.berliner-tafel.de/berliner-tafel/
- 2 Stadtschloss Moabit**
Culture center & citizen advice, supports socio-cultural projects
www.moabiter-ratschlag.de/nachbarschaft-shaus/
- 3 Wohnungslosentagesstätte Warmer Otto**
shelter for homeless
www.berliner-stadtmision.de
- 4 Haus der Weisheit**
educational and mosque association, place of meeting and dialogue
www.haus-der-weisheit.de/
- 5 Quartiersrat Moabit West**
selects and supervises neighbourhood projects, engages public, socio-cultural focus
www.moabitwest.de/Der-Quartiersrat
- 6 Neue Nachbarschaft / Moabit**
Provides social contacts to newcomers in Moabit, socio-cultural focus
www.neuenachbarschaft.de
- 7 Zentrum für Kunst und Urbanistik (ZK/U) Berlin & Moabiter Stadtgarten**
artistic & research residencies, exhibitions & entertainment, public green space & meeting and interaction
www.zku-berlin.org/de/der-ort/
- 8 Bürgerinitiative Siemensstr.**
fight the plan of wholesales, plannign of surroundings
www.bi-siemensstrasse-umgebung.at
- 9 Interessengemeinschaft „Wir für die Turmstraße e.V.“**
focuses on planning of the environment of Turmstrasse
- 10 Unternehmensnetzwerk Moabit e.V.,**
Corporate network Moabit strengthens Moabit as the commercial and industrial centre
www.netzwerk-moabit.de
- 12 Bürgerverein bÜRSTE e.V. - Citizens for Stephankiez**
creates sense of belonging and responsibility over the community
www.stephankiez.de
- 13 Quartiersrat Moabit Ost**
quality living and working conditions, cooperation of stakeholders
www.moabit-ost.de/aktiv-im-kiez/quartiersrat/
- 14 Stadtteilvertretung Turmstraße**
aims to articulate the common interests of the neighbourhood
www.stv-turmstrasse.de
- 15 Betroffenenrat Lehrterstraße**
networking and infoming the citizens of developments
www.lehrter-strasse-berlin.net/betroffenerrat
- 16 "Moabit Hilft!"**
active first hand help for refugees together with local stakeholders
Lehrter Str. 26A
www.moabit-hilft.com
- 17 Kulturfabrik Moabit**
culture and entertainment, meeting place for lively neighbourhood growing strong together with self-help ideas
www.kulturfabrik-moabit.de/kufa/
- 18 StadtRand**
Supports with self-help advice in all forms of life.
www.stadtrand-berlin.de
- 19 Arminius markt halle**
food, culture, meeting place
www.arminiusmarkthalle.com
- 20 Rathaus Moabit**
city administration office
www.service.berlin.de/standort/122282/
- 21 Lageso**
the city social administration
www.berlin.de/lageso/
- 22 Berliner stadts mission Flüchtlinge notunterkunft, emergency shelter**
emergency shelter that houses the arriving refugees for their first nights before registration and replacement
www.berliner-stadtmision.de/
- 23 Galerie Nord - Kunst Verein**
open forum for arts, science and culture, with a focus on current social patterns
www.kunstverein-tiergarten.de
- 24 Kulturnetzwerk Wedding&Moabit**
online community for local culture
www.kultur.knwm.de
- 25 Moabit 2.0**
platform for sharing local information
www.moabitzweipunktnull.com
- 26 Give Something back to berlin**
city-wide volunteering platform
www.givesomethingbacktoberlin.com
- 27 Stadtpflanzer**
urban greening project
www.stadtpflanzer.de
- 28 Ecke Turmstrasse**
monthly publication about local interest and developments
www.turmstrasse.de/oeffentlichkeitsarbeit/stadtteilzeitung.html
- 29 Arriving in Berlin**
a map about critical services for newcomers
www.arriving-in-berlin.de
- 30 Foodsharing**
citywide foodsharing platform
www.foodsharing.de

ACTION PLAN



IMMEDIATE 1. INITIATORS AND INTERVENTION PLANNING

The first step is to begin the reach out to the local Actors sharing goals similar to the set Agendas. The aim is to find a few Actors that want to get involved and engage in gaining input from locals for the development of specific Agendas. These Actors then engage in a workshop to plan the first interventions in public space. The Actors responsible for the first step engagement of the public become the Initiators. As seen in the benchmarking examples, different activities and programmes can serve to the same resilience goal. On the other hand, one program can serve more than one goal. Therefore the aim is to experiment together with the Initiators in order to find out which form of implementation has best impact in the context of a certain Agenda Zone. According to the Zoning Plan, the location of the intervention should be based on the Agenda Zones in order to tackle areas that need special attention or are critical for reaching the target groups. The aim is to draft the first vision of the desired future impact of the Interventions in long term plan. Main focus is, however, on staring immediately with the first small scale interventions. The choice of location of smaller scale interventions can also directly respond to local feedback.

SHORT TERM 2. PIONEERING

The first intervention can be small scale, and very temporary and flexible and may change according to the experience gained. In this step the Initiators' role is to communicate the experience and the success in meeting the goals that were set for the implementation of the intervention. The planner's task will be to redefine the plan and suggest further development based on this feedback. The success is measured in how people experience the impact of the intervention in their everyday lives. Engaging the close by individuals and closely related local Actors to the network and aiming at linking more people with the interest to the defined Agenda is the most important goal of this step. Also redefining the impact range of interventions by recording how many people and from how far away in the area the intervention reaches helps to continue with developing the intervention for the desired impact. The first pioneering interventions in the Agenda Zones become ideally later the central facilities, the Headquarters, for all the related interventions.

MID-TERM 3. UP-SCALING & MULTIPLYING

The mid-term development of the interventions should focus deeper into the possibilities of growing and multiplying the pioneering interventions as well as introducing new activities and programmes in new locations. This phase should also aim at introducing new actors for different scale interventions all around the neighbourhood as Contact Groups to engage the local community further. The goal now is to involve the community of the area in larger scale through these different Contact Groups and to scale up the initial Interventions that were proven successful. The planner should act as a coordinator between all the Actors, until a solid network is formed and it can start finding ways to self-organise and continue expanding. The aim is to expand beyond pioneering and engage locals in building their own shared network of spaces. The Actor network can be supported by a virtual platform that can help in operating it self-dependently. As soon as the network is created the goals should be revised together with all the involved Actors and individuals of the community groups. At this point new emergent issues should also be included in the Agenda in order to support local goals by these collective efforts within the network.

LONG TERM 4. HEADQUARTERS

The long term activity should aim at spreading the impact within the area of Moabit and establish a permanent and adaptable network of spaces with central facilities, the Headquarters, for communication and sharing of resources between Interventions with united goals and interlinked activities. The long term development should also include re-evaluation as an essential part of the continuous activity. Meaningfull assessment of the developments' success requires constant monitoring of the resulting activities and reviewing the goals and indicators of the framework according to the findings and feedback. As a result of the strategy, the emerging promising practices initiated as pioneering interventions will enable the residents to become a part of developing the new practices of their urban life. This will become a key to binding residents together as well as binding them to their environment.

ACTION PLAN

PROMISING PRACTICE
*Resilience feature

1

possible Initiator

possible Contact Groups & Actors

(CONNECTED INTERVENTION)

(MULTIPLIED INTERVENTION)



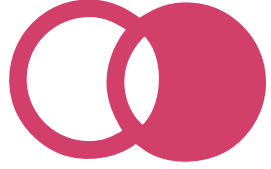
ACCESS TO PUBLIC SPACE

“From creating liveable space & purposeful use of space to creating a local ecosystem”



LIVELIHOODS & INNOVATION

“From small temporary markets and crafts fairs to workshop center for skills and training of the whole neighbourhood”



CULTURAL DIVERSITY

“From litte placemaking projects to events for cultural exchange to a space for experimenting and building community culture.”

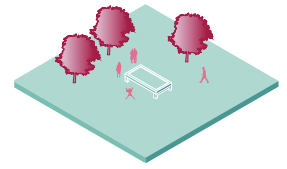


INFORMATION & KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER

“From local information and meeting points to platform for critical development discission and a center for producing and exhibiting information”

PIONEERING

1



URBAN GREENING

27

*Access to public Space

Stadtplanzer

MARKET PLACE

30

* Livelihoods

Foodshare

COMMUNITY ART

6

* Cultural Diversity

Neue Nachbarschaft Moabit

USE-IT SPACE

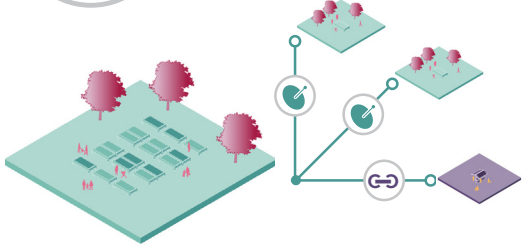
14

* Communication

Wir für die Turmstraße e.V

SCALING UP

2



URBAN FARMING CENTRE

* *Access to public Space, Basic Needs,

27

7

16

(MARKET PLACE)

(COMMUNITY KITCHEN)

(URBAN GREENING)

MAKERS FAIR

* Livelihoods, Informal Networks

31

6

17

19

(URBAN MEDIATOR)

(TRANSITIONAL FESTIVAL)

(MARKET PLACE)

TRANSITIONS FESTIVAL & COMMUNITY CAFE

* Cultural Diversity, Civic engagement

6

30

1

19

24

7

(URBAN FARMING)

(MARKET PLACE)

(COMMUNITY ART)

URBAN MEDIATOR

* Communication, Informal networking

8

12

14

15

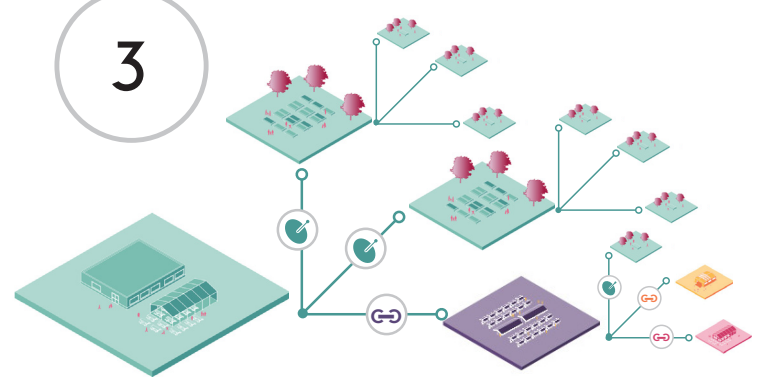
(COMMUNITY ART)

(TRANSITIONAL FESTIVAL)

(USE-IT SPACE)

HEADQUARTERS

3



LIVABLE SQUARE & SUSTAINABLE VILLAGE

* Access to Space, Basic Needs, Ecosystem Services

27

7

16

1

30

(MAKERS FAIR)

(COMMUNITY CAFE)

(URBAN GREENING)

(URBAN FARMING)

READY CENTER & EXCHANGE CENTER

* Skills & Training, Communication and networks

6

17

19

10

18

26

15

(EXPERIMENTING SPACE)

(DIALOGUES EXHIBITION)

(MARKET PLACE)

(MAKERS FAIR)

EXPERIMENTING SPACE

* Cultural Diversity, Engagement, Cohesive community

6

30

1

19

24

7

23

17

(EXCHANGE CENTER)

(DIALOGUES EXHIBITION)

(URBAN GREENING)

(URBAN FARMING)

DIALOGUES EXHIBITION & DATA FACTORY

* Access to information & knowledge transfer

18

13

5

2

25

29

28

(EXCHANGE CENTER)

(EXPERIMENTING SPACE)

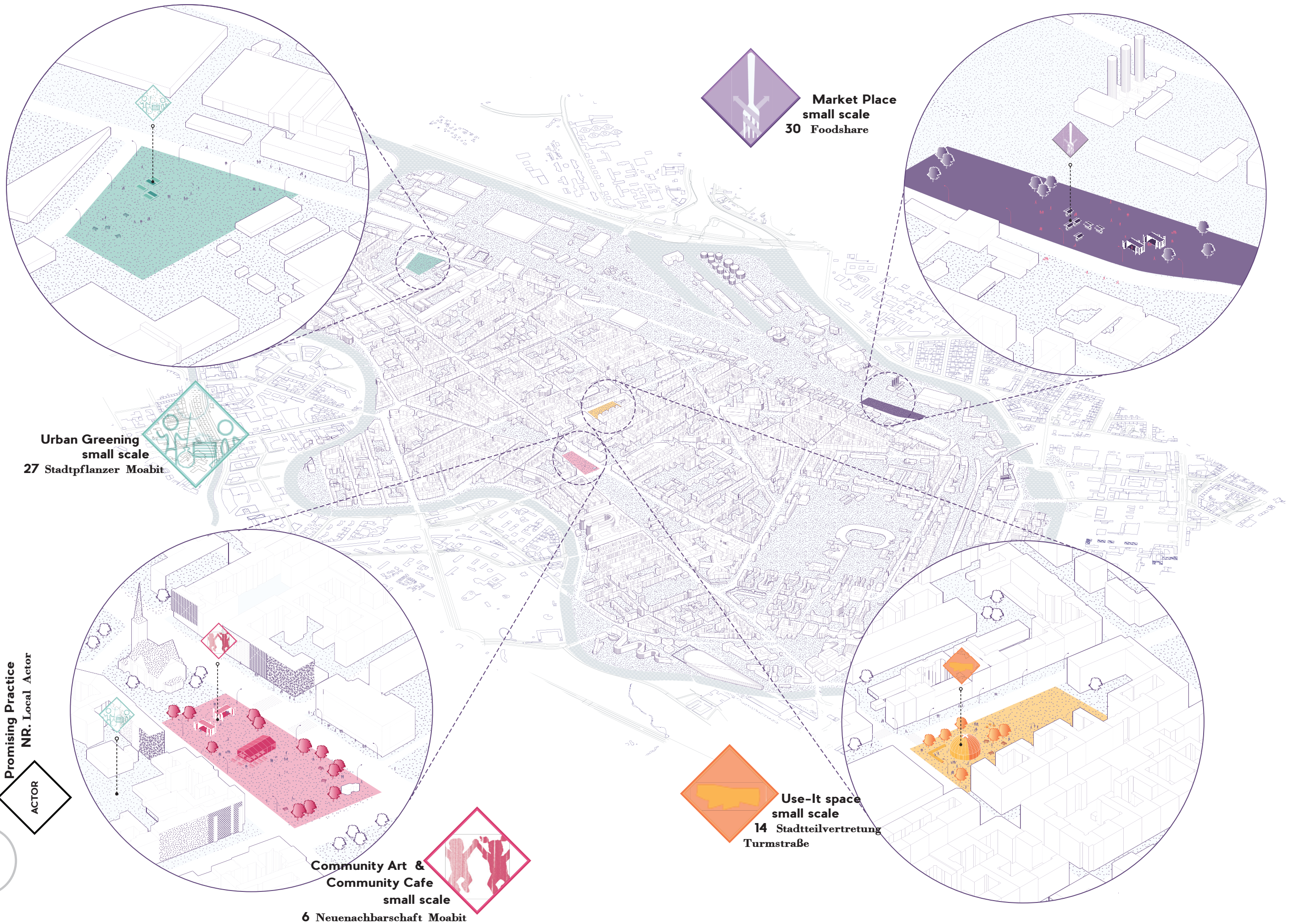
(USE-IT SPACE)

(URBAN MEDIATOR)

1 SHORT TERM – PIONEERING – example development

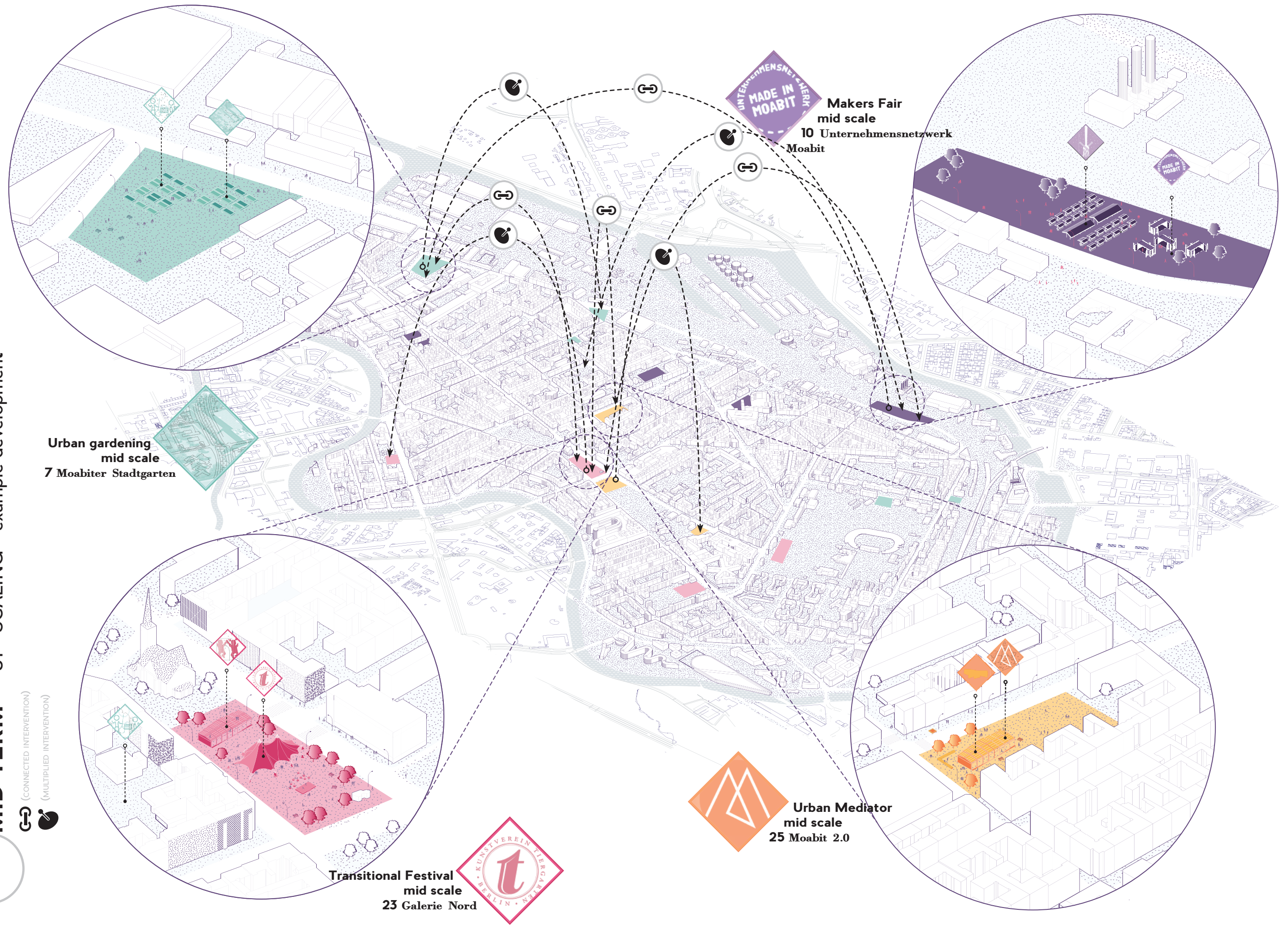
Promising Practice
NR. Local Actor

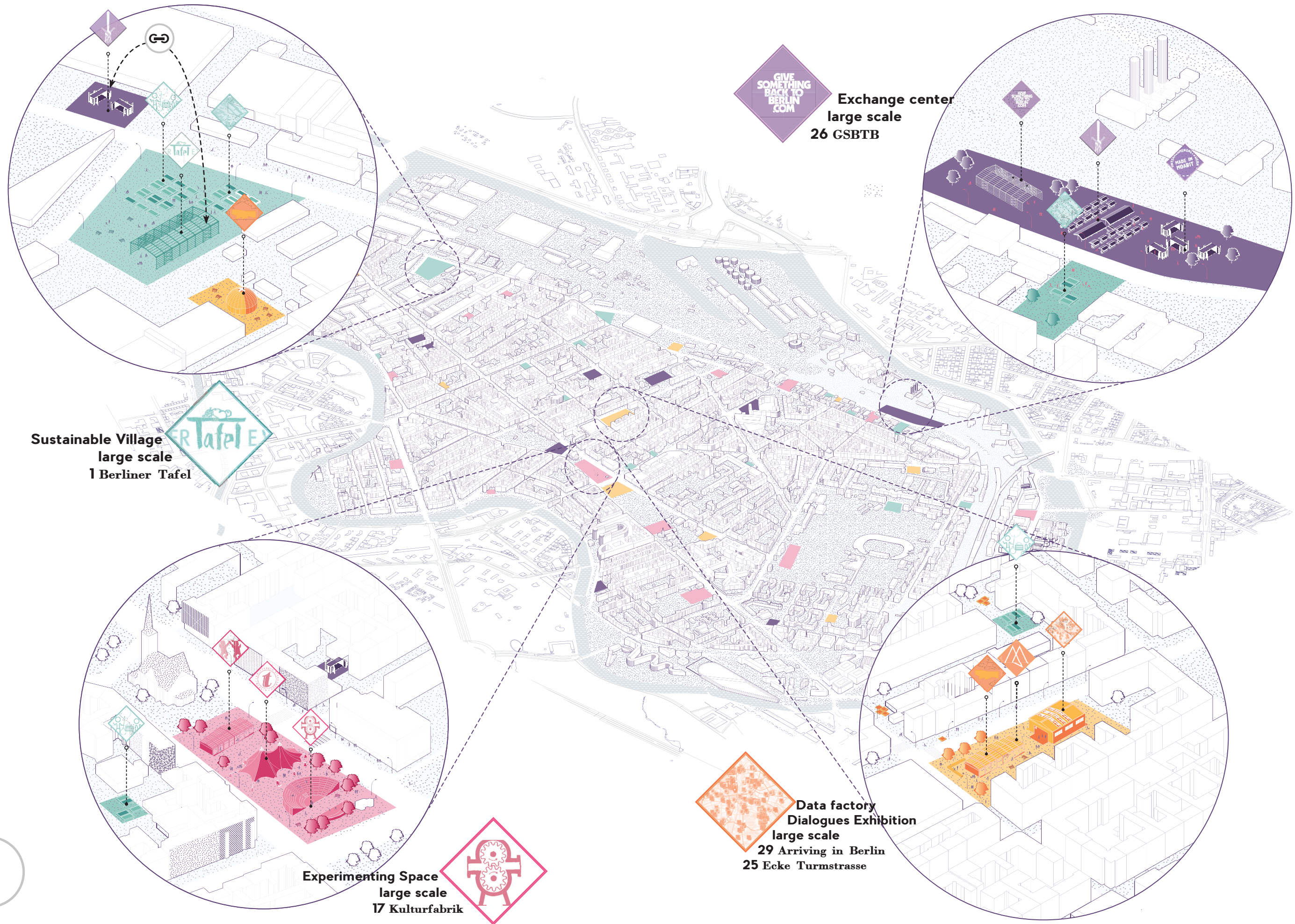
ACTOR



2 MID TERM - UP-SCALING - example development

 (CONNECTED INTERVENTION)
 (MULTIPLIED INTERVENTION)











This thesis set out to find methods that can be used to facilitate community-driven urban planning processes with the result of the improved local and social resilience of a neighbourhood. The choice of this approach was introduced briefly in the Background section of the research, which explains some of the thought process leading to the formation of the research question. For the few past years, I was living in central Europe, subjectively observing rapid urban developments in my surroundings and the impacts of changing urban climates on the local population. This evoked an urge to objectively comprehend what the impact of a local action is on the global scale, and conversely how global trends cause unexpected local consequences. Thus the research topic forming over a long span of time ended up focusing on how unforeseen changes could be turned into positive outcomes and avoid the conditions that would turn them into urban disasters.

The key issues that compelled me to study this topic have only been highlighted in Europe since the beginning of this thesis process. After the work had begun in April of 2015, the worst refugee crisis in Europe in decades escalated, relatively unexpectedly, within a short period of time. Many urban societies are touched by this phenomenon at the social and psychological level, but it also became clear that this represented just one among many chains of events with an uncertain influence on urban life in global cities. Therefore, throughout the process, the importance and relevance of this topic became increasingly stressed.

Due to the lengthy process needed to define and conceptualise this research topic, it became a challenge to frame the focus of the study. From the many possible viewpoints, the focus on social urban resilience was chosen. This concept envelopes the most essential perspectives I wanted to include in my approach: adapting to the unexpected nature of future, embracing the opportunities yielded by change, and inclusion of a strong social perspective, which I felt were lacking in the majority of contemporary approaches. The concept of social urban resilience was however problematic to apply to the approach in some ways. While resilience aims at a comprehensive perspective on development, only focusing on social resilience seemed somewhat contradictory. Social resilience is inseparably related to all other sectors of urban resilience, and the features and indicators of social resilience can be also interpreted as indicators in other sectors. Therefore, it was reasonable to specify the perspective by the scale of a neighbourhood community, the choice of which was deduced through the research. Therefore focus on community-driven processes of improving social urban resilience at the neighbourhood scale was the logical result. Although specifying the viewpoint was intentional and necessary, it proved difficult meanwhile to reflect extensively on other possible perspectives on development, as the chosen focus was already quite complex and multifaceted. Therefore, it was emphasized that the whole approach should be seen as a complimentary conceptual approach to the full variety of existing approaches to urban development.

03

CONCLUSIONS

The first step of the actual research process was to define social urban resilience. Although there was no clear, pre-existing definition, it was possible to clarify a conceptual definition and features of social urban resilience by combining theoretical information from different sources. Identifying key indicators and criteria for the study through reviewing a variety of literature was not difficult; however, figuring out to what extent planning can apply these criteria in practice was. As the aim of this thesis was to discuss to what extent the urban planner can contribute to the goals of social urban resilience, the greater challenge was to find how urban planning relates to social goals, such as justice and equality, as defined at the core of social urban resilience.

It became clear through the research that planning plays a role in social goals, but to define its impact qualitatively was very complicated. In the literature review, as well as in the benchmarking of the Promising Practices, it was explained how spatial qualities in the physical domain mostly have either a direct or indirect impact on social behaviour and social capital. Studying how the impact of a certain urban intervention's relation to the community's social capital could be identified and measured was attempted by creating a framework with the indicators of social urban resilience. This framework was used to identify the impact of the Promising Practices outlined in the benchmarking chapter on social resilience. This helped to evaluate the usability of the indicators of the framework, and later on, they were again applied to determine the focused agendas for the strategy for Moabit in the Case Study. The developed framework was also formed through the experimentation process in this way. The developed framework thus provides a good theoretical direction for developing an adaptable and applicable framework, which should be fine-tuned ideally through experimentation in real life.

One additional aim of this thesis was also to understand what other efforts, next to urban planning, are needed to achieve the social resilience of a neighbourhood. It was stated that the process should include cross-scale and interdisciplinary interactions, but the questions of who needs to take over and where a planner's responsibility ends were not fully investigated in through this research and remain for future works. This thesis however especially attempted to explain who should be primarily involved in a community-driven process to enable engagement of the full spectrum of people

of a community. Therefore, the main focus became necessarily to define the role of the urban planner and of the community in relation to one another, which was successfully achieved through the example process and strategy.

The goal for the process of this thesis was to experiment with new methods in order to provide alternative practical models supporting the suggested approach of social urban resilience. The chosen methods of benchmarking and backcasting for the practical experimentation of this thesis proved to be appropriate choices. These methods fitted the aim of adapting to unforeseeable futures. Sufficient varied information exists about these methods to apply them to fit the purposes of this thesis, and they still provided new lessons and alternative perspectives to traditional methods. Combining the output of the Promising Practices and the emerging opportunities brought even more depth to the process of developing the Strategy for the Case Study. The intention of the process was to potentially facilitate participation, and both of the methods chosen have great potential for use in many kinds of interactive situations between citizens and other involved stakeholders or disciplines.

As a drawback, the use of many different methods, such as literature review, benchmarking, and backcasting, included analysis of vast amounts of different data in different formats, making the structuring of this thesis quite challenging. However, using all of these methods in parallel to each other supported the understanding of the complexities of applying social urban resilience, combining different angles to investigate the concept. These different methods had each of their defined tasks and contributions to the final product from the start. Aside from experimenting with these methods, one important task was the use of the output of these different parts in the process of creating tools that would be applied in the final strategy of the Case Study. Part of this was preparing a variety of graphic products. The idea behind this was not only to create illustrative material to support the text, but also to take the suggested communicator's role in the example planning process. The goal was to create material that could potentially be used in the described example process, in order to support communicating the interests and intentions of stakeholders from different kinds of backgrounds. Therefore the criterion for the infographics was most especially to be as intuitive, inspiring, and self-explanatory as possible.

The next step, in continuing on beyond this thesis, would be to create a real interaction situation, to test out and evaluate the potential and communicative value of the created tools. For example, the Promising Practices library could potentially be used in both physical and virtual interaction situations, and by planning professionals, community organisations, or other interested parties. If based online, it could serve as an empowerment tool for local populations or groups to harness their urban planners' minds for solutions in their own interests. The method of profiling Promising Practices could then be modified and improved according to the experiences from its application, and could serve as a database for different communities and purposes in planning. It could also be easily expanded, once the Promising Practices format is defined and other examples can be analysed and added to the collection. The library could also be potentially used as an intuitive participation tool in situations led by a professional planner and to enable discussions within a common framework and vocabulary.

The Actor Library model, which by contrast works only in a local context, could also be used in order to visualise and create networks and possibilities for communication between actors that share similar goals of development of a place but work in different fields or on different levels and scales.

The achievements of this thesis lay in translating a conceptual framework based on both literature as well as examples from real life into potential tools and a model planning process. Another achievement was the use of backcasting for locally adapted agendas within the framework of social urban resilience. The example tools and processes are merely however a first attempt to approach social urban resilience with these kind of methods, and it should be acknowledged that the suggested models need be redefined after future experimentation. This brings us to the shortcoming of this thesis, which is that the engagement of local populations and authorities in this particular experiment within the Case Study of Moabit was not achieved to the desired extent. The goal was to have face-to-face encounters with local residents and planning officials in order to try out the suggested tools in an environment of real interactions. Such a situation, however, was not possible due to a lack of resources and networks, as well as pure will in from the contacts in case of officials. This research therefore had to rely on official reports from the city's database, a self-conducted online survey with 30 respondents, and the

results of previous surveys.

Fortunately, the city of Berlin and its local neighbourhood planning departments have extensive documentation openly available online, in the form of both geographical information data and statistics and reports based on citizen surveys and demographics. The online survey for Moabit residents, carried out as part of this research, was initially planned as the first step towards engaging the public before staging a workshop for a group of interested respondents. There was relatively positive interest from respondents to take part in such a workshop, but in the end, it was not carried out due to the simple lack of resources for coordinating such an event. The final proposal therefore only detailed a possible example of a strategic planning and implementation process, instead of the actual results of one. The example strategy for Moabit was however based on solid analysis of the respondents' feedback, official reports and data, empirical experiences of the area and the local population's relation to it gained through a stay of over one year in the neighbourhood during the research and development of this thesis, therefore achieving an accurate local relevance.

The main conclusion of this thesis is that the theme of social urban resilience and community-driven development is highly relevant. Social resilience should be adapted in land use policy and urban development and thus has great potential to be studied further. It is however a wide and complex concept, and no single planning model can currently encompass all of its dimensions. Development of different kinds of analysis tools beyond defining or expanding those suggested in this thesis is highly possible. The most critical question for further studies on this topic is to experiment with the implementation of these and other methods related to this theme and to measure their impact through real participation processes. Furthermore, this area of study overlaps with the expertise of several other disciplines, and therefore calls for interdisciplinary collaboration with other fields of studies to properly research social urban resiliency further in order to develop applicable, practicable models. In conclusion, urban planners specialising in this practice could focus on developing tools for communicating a wide range of global and local agendas and possibilities for dealing with them through urban intervention, envisioning and visualising future scenarios for discussions, developing flexible land-use planning in anticipation of changing needs and new resilience criteria, and translating the input of this process into implementation plans.

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data based on ”Moabit Neighbourhood Stories” online questionnaire
page 104
Locales
own illustrations
3d information based on: Digitale Innenstadt by Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt
page 106-122
own illustrations
basemap based on: [fbinter.stadt-berlin.](http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de)

page 106
Urban Structure, own illustration, 2016
vector information based on: Digitale Innenstadt by Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt
page 108
Neighbourhoods, own illustration, 2016
data based on: Bezirksregionenprofil, Moabit West, 2012, Bezirksamt Mitte von Berlin Arbeitsgruppe Sozialraumorientierung, Bilddatenbank der Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt Bildrecht/-freigabe: SenStadtUm Bezirksamt Mitte von Berlin - Abteilung Stadtentwicklung - Fachbereich Stadtplanung
page 110
Landuse, own illustration, 2016
data based on: The zoning map of the Land Use Plan Geoportal Berlin, <http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/>
page 112
Services, own illustration, 2016
:data based on, The zoning map of the Land Use Plan Geoportal Berlin, <http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/>
page 114
Employment, own illustration, 2016
data based on: Bezirksregionenprofil, Moabit West, 2012, and Bezirksregionenprofil, Moabit Ost, 2012, Bezirksamt Mitte von Berlin Arbeitsgruppe Sozialraumorientierung, Bilddatenbank der Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt Bildrecht/-freigabe: SenStadtUm Bezirksamt Mitte von Berlin - Abteilung Stadtentwicklung - Fachbereich Stadtplanung
page 116
Development, own illustration, 2016
data based on: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt, planning, and Berlin Strategy 2030, Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt,
page 118
Mobility, own illustration, 2016
data based on: Mobility in the City, Berlin Traffic images 2013, Sentatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Umwelt
page 120
Metabolism, own illustration, 2016
data based on: Urban Development & Planning, Types of Supply, <<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/stadtentwicklungsplanung/en/versorgung/>>

page 125 & page 126
Threats - exclusivity: Pläne für Schultheiss-Brauerei verärgern Anwohner, High Gain House Investments, Morgen Post, viewed 11-7-2015 <<http://www.morgenpost.de/berlin-aktuell/article125774888/Plaene-fuer-Schultheiss-Brauerei-veraergern-Anwohner.html>>

page 125 & 130
Threats - overpopulation: Zahlreiche Flüchtlinge sitzen in Berlin auf dem LaGeSo, dpa, viewed 23-09-2015 <<http://www.rbb-online.de/politik/thema/fluechtlinge/berlin/2015/09/glietsch-erwartet-bis-zu-50000-fluechtlinge-in-berlin.html>>
page 130
Threats - clustering & unrest: Bärigida, viewed, 09-06-2015 <<https://de.indymedia.org/sites/default/files/2015/06/12776.JPG>>

page 152-157
Organisations’ logos used in illustrations are the property of the organisations and retrived from their websites, mentioned in the actor library on page 147 / Cropped and colours edited from originals

Moabit Neighbourhood Stories

DE/
Ich danke Ihnen schon mal im Voraus für Ihre Mitarbeit, es dauert maximal fünf Minuten!
Dieser Fragebogen ist Teil meiner Masterarbeit in Architektur und hilft mir, die nötigen Hintergrundinformationen zu bekommen. Ihr Feedback hilft mir, Inspiration für neue Designs zu finden, die Ihre Nachbarschaft verbessern soll.
Der Fragebogen bezieht Anwohner als ersten Schritt direkt mit in meinen Entwicklungsprozess mit ein.
Später können Sie auch gerne an weiteren Schritten des Prozesses teilnehmen, das können Sie allerdings selbst entscheiden.
Ihre persönlichen Antworten bleiben in den veröffentlichten Ergebnissen anonym.

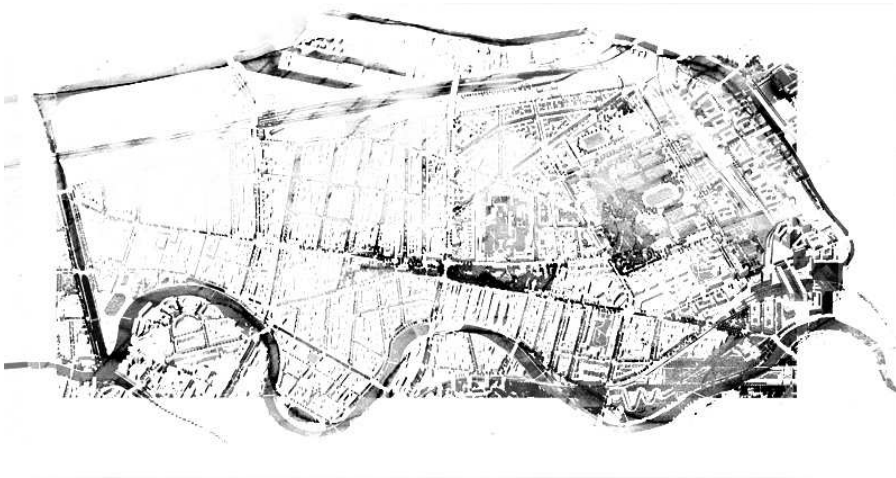
EN/
Thank you for taking your time to answer this questionnaire, it will take you about 5 minutes.
By answering, you will be helping me with my Master Thesis in Architecture and your feedback provides me information for my designs to improve the neighborhood.
This questionnaire is a first step in involving the local people to my design process.
You are not obliged but have a possibility to take part in the further process.
Your personal answers will remain anonymous in the published results!

Contact me for any questions by e-mail: hartikainenmilja@gmail.com

Sollten Sie Fragen haben, schreiben Sie mir doch eine e-mail: hartikainenmilja@gmail.com

—
Milja Hartikainen
Bachelor of Science (Architecture)
School of Arts, Design and Architecture
Aalto University

*Pakollinen



Background Information / Hintergrundinformationen

1. Name *
or pseudonym / oder Alias
.....

1.8.2016

Moabit Neighbourhood Stories

2. Age / Alter
Merkitse vain yksi soikio.

☐ <18
☐ 18-25
☐ 25-35
☐ 35-45
☐ 45-55
☐ 55-65
☐ >65
☐ Muu:

3. Occupation / Beruf *
.....

4. Household / Haushalt *
Valitse kaikki sopivat vaihtoehdot.

☐ family / Familie
☐ friends / Freunde
☐ house mates / WG
☐ partner / Partner
☐ pet / Haustier
☐ Muu:

Daily routines / Der Tagesablauf

5. On a daily basis I mostly travel.../ Täglich fahre Ich meistens... *
Valitse kaikki sopivat vaihtoehdot.

☐ by foot / zu Fuss
☐ by bike / mit den Fahrrad
☐ by bus / mit dem Bus
☐ by u-bahn / mit der U-bahn
☐ by s-bahn / mit der S-bahn
☐ by private car / mit dem Auto
☐ none / weder noch
☐ Muu:

6. I prefer to travel with... / Am liebsten fahre Ich mit...
.....

7. Leisure activities / Die Freizeitaktivitäten *

Things, that you like to do on your free time / Die Dinge, die Sie gerne auf Ihrer Freizeit tun

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Free Time / Freizeit *

How much time do you use on an average day on your free time activity / Wie viel Zeit verbringen Sie für Ihre Freizeitaktivitäten täglich?

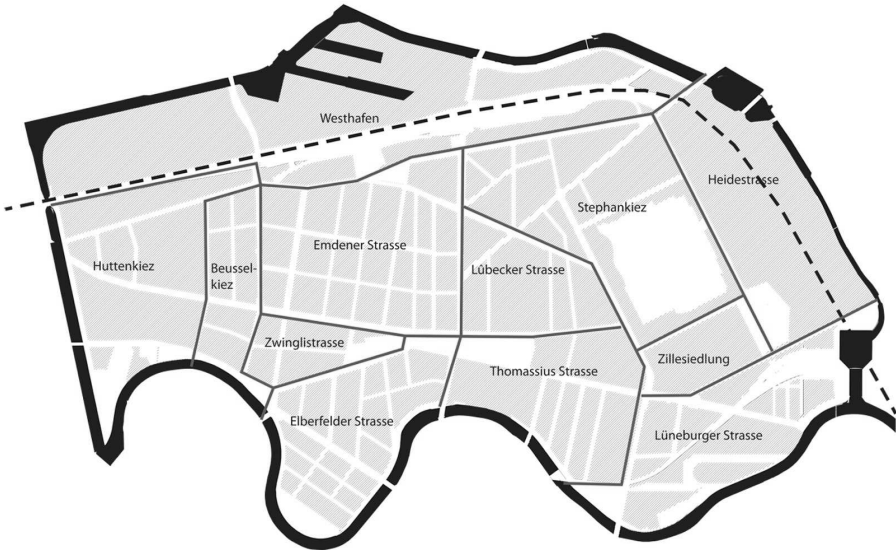
Esimerkki: 4.03.32 (4 tuntia, 3 minuuttia ja 32 sekuntia)

My Moabit / Mein Moabit

9. How long have you lived in Moabit? / Wie lange wohnen Sie schon in Moabit?

.....

Which neighbourhood do you live in? In welchem Kiez wohnen Sie?



10. I live in... / Ich wohne in....

Merkitse vain yksi soikio.

- ☐ Huttenkiez
- Siirry kysymykseen 11.*
- ☐ Beusselkiez
- Siirry kysymykseen 12.*
- ☐ Westhafen
- Siirry kysymykseen 13.*
- ☐ Emdener Strasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 14.*
- ☐ Zwinglistrasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 15.*
- ☐ Elberfelderstrasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 16.*
- ☐ Stephankiez
- Siirry kysymykseen 17.*
- ☐ Lübecker Strasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 18.*
- ☐ Thomassius Strasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 20.*
- ☐ Zillesiedlung
- Siirry kysymykseen 19.*
- ☐ Lüneburgerstrasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 21.*
- ☐ Heidestrasse
- Siirry kysymykseen 22.*

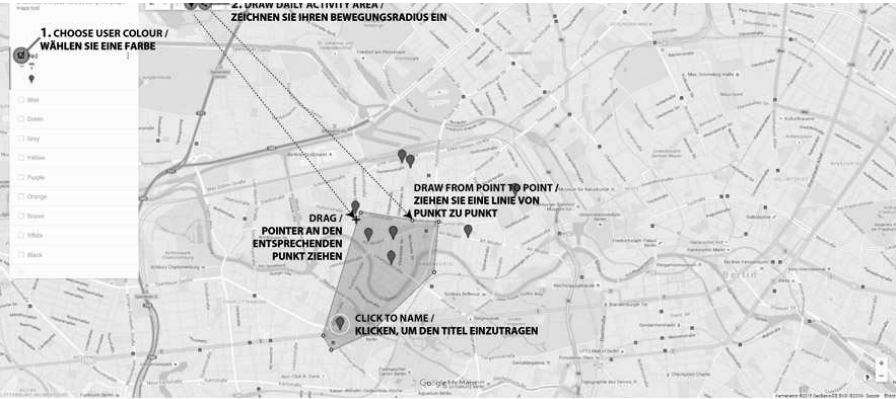
My Moabit - Mapping my life! / Mein Moabit - Eine Karte meines Lebens! (Huttenkiez)

Follow the link to the google interactive map and use it to to map out the places that you visist regulaily. Imagine a normal weekday and mark the important places.
/Folgen Sie dem Link zur interaktiven Google Karte, um aufzuzeigen, welche Plätze Sie häufig aufsuchen. Stellen Sie sich einen normalen Wochentag vor und markieren Sie die Plätze, die für Sie wichtig sind.

FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS:
/ GEHEN SIE BITTE SO VOR:

- 1.CHOOSE A USER COLOUR: Choose a colour layer in the left margin, click to activate it
/1. Wählen Sie eine Farbe: Am linken Rand der Karte können Sie eine Farbe wählen, klicken Sie auf diese, um sie auszuwählen.
-
- 2.DRAWING ACTIVITY AREA: Draw with the 'shape tool' the area on the map within which your daily activities take place
/2. Zeichnen Sie Ihren Bewegungsradius ein: Mit dem 'Shape Tool' können Sie auf der Karte einzeichnen, wo Ihre täglichen Aktivitäten stattfinden.
-
3. MAPPING IMPORTANT PLACES: Add a 'pointer' to mark the most important places for you by dragging it into the right position on the map. Click the 'pointer' to add a title and a short description of the place in your own words.
/3. Tragen Sie die wichtigsten Orte ein: Klicken Sie mit dem 'Pointer' auf die Orte, die für Sie am wichtigsten sind. Dazu ziehen Sie den pointer an den entsprechenden Platz auf der Karte. Wenn Sie auf den pointer klicken, können Sie einen Titel oder eine kurze Beschreibung zu diesem Ort mit Ihrem eigenen Worten eintragen.
-
4. FINISH! After finishing drawing, you can just close the map, it will be automatically saved!
/4. Fertig! Nach dem Sie gezeichnet haben, können Sie die Karte einfach schliessen, sie wird automatisch gespeichert.

EXAMPLE MAP / BEISPIEL KARTE



20. <https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=ziAcZCIBoRlc.kfGV3u0D5tIU> *

I used this colour / Ich habe diese Farbe gewählt
Merkitse vain yksi soikio.

- ☐ Red / Rot
- ☐ Blue / Blau
- ☐ Green / Grün
- ☐ Grey / Grau
- ☐ Yellow / Gelb
- ☐ Purple / Lila
- ☐ Orange
- ☐ Brown / Braun
- ☐ White / Weiss
- ☐ Black / Schwarz

Siirry kysymykseen 23.

What is Moabit? Was ist Moabit?

23. Why do you like living in Moabit or how should it change to meet your needs better? / Warum gefällt Ihnen Moabit als ein Wohnort oder was könnte verbessert werden? *

Think about your map and your daily tasks, free time, access to basic needs and way of life and tell briefly what is great about your district and what is missing? /Denken Sie an Ihren Tagesablauf, Ihre Freizeit, tägliche Besorgungen und Ihren Lebensstil in Bezug auf die Karte und sagen Sie uns kurz, was ist toll am Ihrem Kiez und was vermissen Sie daran?

.....

.....

.....

.....

24. + Potentials? / Die Potenziale? *

The biggest advantages in Moabit / Die grössten Vorteile an Moabit

.....

.....

.....

.....

25. - Challenges? / Die Probleme? *

The biggest challenges in Moabit / Die grössten Nachteile an Moabit

.....

.....

.....

.....

And one last thing.../ Zuletzt...

Now you can choose to give me your e-mail address, to let me contact you for further questions or wish to be informed about the results of my work.
/Wenn Sie möchten, geben Sie mir Ihre e-mail Adresse, um mit Ihnen in Kontakt zu treten, falls noch weitere Fragen aufkommen oder Sie über das Ergebnis meiner Arbeit auf dem Laufenden gehalten werden möchten.

26. e-mail

.....

27. I want to be contacted for... / Ich möchte kontaktiert werden, um... *

Valitse kaikki sopivat vaihtoehdot.

- ☐ staying involved / weiter an diesem Projekt teilzunehmen
- ☐ the results of the project / das Ergebnis dieses Projekts zu erfahren
- ☐ no, thank you! / nein danke!

SUMMARY OF THE ANSWERS

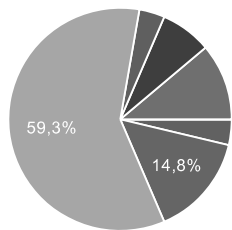
Background Information / Hintergrundinformationen

Name

- Bernd
- Koukou
- Kettu
- B.
- liz
- Onepart
- Gine
- herrkausp
- REDALERT
- glitzer
- Emma
- Lisa Schmidt
- pbreakrot
- Joshua
- Enrico
- Ludo
- Ann
- Milja
- Lotta
- Müller
- Maria Teresa
- Ekiam
- Makkaroni
- Uli
- Hope
- phuddu

Paulina Jüttner
Anna Elisabeth
Joyce Kam

Age / Alter



<18	1	3.7 %
18-25	4	14.8 %
25-35	16	59.3 %
35-45	1	3.7 %
45-55	2	7.4 %
55-65	3	11.1 %
>65	0	0 %
Muu	0	0 %

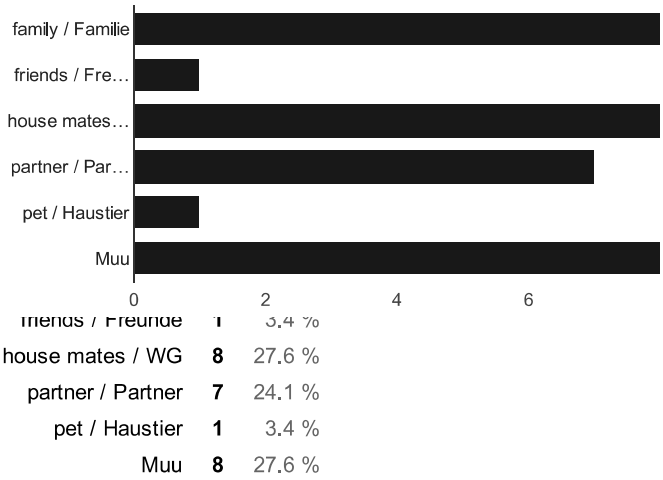
Occupation / Beruf

Student
Studentin
student
Unknown
Architect
Without work
Sales manager
Pressesprecher
Student/Sales-Account-Manager
Qualitätsmanagement
freier beruf
Elektroniker
Lawyer
Lehrerin
Referendarin
Hartz IV
Grafikerin
Kartografin
Dipl.-Ing.
Projektmanager
Schülerin
Sozialarbeiterin

Household / Haushalt

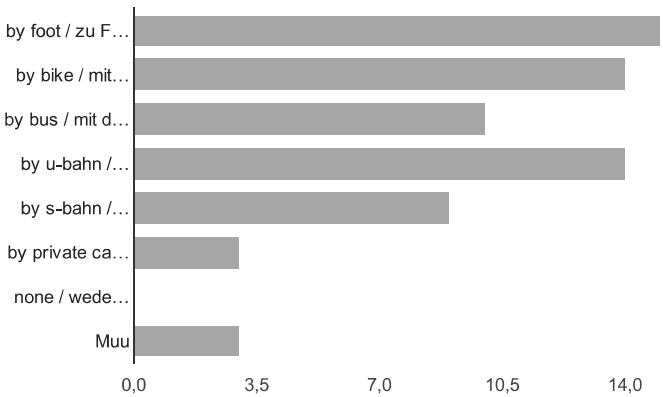
1.8.2016

Moabit Neighbourhood Stories - Google Forms



Daily routines / Der Tagesablauf

On a daily basis I mostly travel.../ Täglich fahre Ich meistens...



by foot / zu Fuss	15	53.6 %
by bike / mit den Fahrrad	14	50 %
by bus / mit dem Bus	10	35.7 %
by u-bahn / mit der U-bahn	14	50 %
by s-bahn / mit der S-bahn	9	32.1 %
by private car / mit dem Auto	3	10.7 %
none / weder noch	0	0 %
Muu	3	10.7 %

I prefer to travel with... / Am liebsten fahre Ich mit...

Fahrrad

Bus
bike
fahrrad
Walking
Foot and s-bahn
Fahrrad
Fahrrad oder bahn
U-Bahn
zu Fuss/Fahrrad
Auto oder Fahrrad
bahn
Der Bahn
u-bahn
Fahrrad
Dem Fahrrad und meiner Fanilie weg
wenn, dann gerne Bus
Friends

Leisure activities / Die Freizeitaktivitäten

Clubbing, friends, movies, exhibitions
clubbing, Friends, Galleries, cinema, eating
Kooking and going to restaurants
Sport, meeting friends
Kunst, musik, freunde treffen
Eis essen, lesen, fotografieren, spazieren
Tanzen, schlafen, Sport, Freunde treffen
running, reading
Alles mit Freunden/Familie/Partner/Kind, wie Ausflüge mit Fahrrad in die Natur/Museen/
Tanzen in Clubs etc.
Alles in der Natur
Yoga, Backen, Freunde treffen
Musik hören, Freunde treffen, joggen, tanzen
zu fuss gehen oder mit fahrrad stadt erkunden, internet
Gym
Sport
Friends, Sport, Reading, Music
Spaziergang mit Kind, schwimmen, Garten
going to bars with friends, clubbing, running at Spree, biking around the city
Kino, Theater, Ausstellungen, Tanzen, Fitness
Fußball gucken
Lesen, laufen, Filme anschauen, Sprachen lernen, tanzen gehen...

Lesen Lesen, Malen, Ausstellungen besuchen, ins Kino gehen, wandern
Backen
Radfahren, Lesen, Freunde treffen
Konzerte, Lesen, Reiten
tanzen
Fahrrad fahren ^^
Lesen, In der Stadt umherstreifen, fotografieren,
visit museum, watch shows

Free Time / Freizeit

00:__:__	00:02:00			
01:__:__		01:00:00 (4)	01:30:00 (3)	01:50:00
02:__:__			02:00:00 (7)	02:30:00
	02:00:04			
03:__:__		03:00:00 (4)		
04:__:__		04:00:00 (2)		
05:__:__	05:43:00	05:00:00		
06:__:__	06:00:00			
08:__:__	08:00:00			
10:__:__	10:00:00			

My Moabit / Mein Moabit

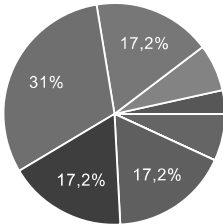
How long have you lived in Moabit? / Wie lange wohnen Sie schon in Moabit?

2 Jahre
8 Jahre
3 Jahre
6,5 Jahre
9 Jahre
19 Jahre
1,5 Jahre
33 jahre
19 Jahre
9 years
1 1/2 year
4 Jahre
1 year
46jahre

- 2 Jahre
- since 1999
- 28 Jahre
- 15 Jahre
- 5 jahre
- 16 Jahre
- 5,5 Jahre
- 3 months

Which neighbourhood do you live in? In welchem Kiez wohnen Sie?

I live in... / Ich wohne in....



Huttenkiez	0	0 %
Beusselkiez	2	6.9 %
Westhafen	0	0 %
Emdener Strasse	5	17.2 %
Zwinglistrasse	5	17.2 %
Elberfelderstrasse	9	31 %
Stephankiez	5	17.2 %
Lübecker Strasse	2	6.9 %
Thomassius Strasse	1	3.4 %
Zillesiedlung	0	0 %
Lüneburgerstrasse	0	0 %
Heidestrasse	0	0 %

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=ziAcZCIBoRlc.ks-AzItQickI>

Tähän kysymykseen ei ole vielä vastauksia.

My Moabit - Mapping my life! / Mein Moabit - Eine Karte meines Lebens! (Heidestrasse)

EXAMPLE MAP / BEISPIEL KARTE

<https://www.google.com/maps/d/edit?mid=ziAcZCIBoRlc.k0oIEm3hcPL4>

Tähän kysymykseen ei ole vielä vastauksia.

What is Moabit? Was ist Moabit?

Why do you like living in Moabit or how should it change to meet your needs better? / Warum gefällt Ihnen Moabit als ein Wohnort oder was könnte verbessert werden?

Great structure for living at daytime, very poor nightlife.

I like Moabit because it is calm. I can find anything I need here. It has a rich variety of people living in it. It has a diverse urban texture such as green areas, river side, streets with shops, calm living areas, industrial sites and etc.

Moabit is relatively quiet district. Here I can easily find everything to meet my basic daily needs. However, the district offers little leisure possibilities. To visit a nice bar, restaurant or club, one must take a trip to other parts of the city. Also green spaces to escape the hustle and bustle of the city are scarce. Tiergarten is of course relatively close, but from most places in moabit it's still to far to walk to. I would appreciate if there would be more smaller parks in the area. What is also missing for me, is a nice weekend market, to offer an alternative to the supermarkt shopping. Also the connectivity to other parts in the city could be improved. Prenzlauer Berg for example is relatively close, but it takes a long time to get there with public transport.

More nice Cafés, Places to eat , Bars

Man entdeckt immer was neues

gute Infrastruktur, familiärer Kiez, Nähe zur Spree, zentrale Lage, kleine Parks, schöne Geschäfte, arabische Supermärkte, Markthalle, "Einer dieser Tage"

Günstige Mieten, multikulti

Die Sportoase (Badminton / Squash) wird schmerzlich vermisst, auch kleine Läden abseits von Spielautomaten, Döner und Co. könnte es deutlich mehr geben

Tolle Architektur, Häuser, Menschenmischung, Wohnungen, Spree, Naturnähe, Stadtnähe, entspannt, nicht zu viel Stress - Stadtstress, Noch nicht so gentrifiziert, Nähe Atelier, Schule, Hort, Mischung Menschen, entspannt - nicht so wie in Neukölln, Kreuzberg etc. - noch nicht so extrem viel Party, Dreck, Glastrümer, visueller Stress usw., obwohl ich das ok finde - bis zu einem bestimmten Level

Damals den Flair, der leider durch den " Namen" Mitte langsam kaputt geht. Es wird viel zu sehr gepusht, teuer, Einkaufszentren, extreme Selektion bei Wohnungen

zentral gelegen, angenehme Wohnatmosphäre, abends ist es ruhig, gute und preiswerte Imbissbuden und Einkaufsmöglichkeiten, viele Studenten bzw. meine Freunde in Kieznähe

positiv: schöne Straßen mit Bäumen und Altbauten, Spreenähe, ruhiger als viele andere Viertel, türkische/asiatische Supermärkte, leckeres/günstiges Essen, Bewohner aus allen Klassen und verschiedener Herkunft, gute Anbindung, Spreepromenade super zum Joggen

negativ: kleiner Tiergarten & U-Bahnstation Turmstr. (viele Drogenkonsumenten/-dealer, Alkoholiker); zu wenige nette Bars und Cafés; zu viele Spielotheken und verkommene Geschäfte rund um die Turmstr.; es gibt viel Leerstand in einigen schönen Nebenstraßen der Turmstr. - ideal um Cafés, nette Bars, Streetfoodläden oder Kleidergeschäfte zu eröffnen

moabit ist super, leider schlaegt die gentrifizierung unbarmherzig zu

Ist einfach das beste an Berlin

I like the beautiful old houses and the mixture of people living here.

An Moabit gefällt mir dass es so "echt" ist: Die Mischung an Menschen, kein Hipster-Tuori-Hype. Sonst wären ein paar mehr nette Bars und Cafés wünschenswert. Zu kritisieren ist, dass man sich manchmal trotz der zentralen Lage lange Fahrzeiten in sogar direkt angrenzende Bezirke hat (Prenzlberg). Ein Wochenmarkt fehlt (zb in der Nähe der Turmstr.)

Die Mischung der Menschen, im Verhältnis zu anderen Berliner Bezirken "ruhiger Wohngegend, unkomplizierte Menschen , viel Wasser und Parks in unmittelbarer Umgebung

i like it's authenticity as well as that it's less touristic than other central areas, for me, for travelling a lot abroad with plane, it's nice that its really close and well conected to the Tegel as well as close to Hbf. I would like to have here a bit more diverse services, but basic needs are well provided for.

Ich konnte die Google Karte nicht bedienen, aber ich mag in Moabit, dass es eigentlich alles gibt, was man zum Leben braucht. Vor allem seitdem in den letzten 2-3 Jahren auch einige Bars u.ä. aufgemacht haben.

mein Kiez

Ich mag es sehr und wünsche mir, dass Moabit nicht wie Prenzlauer Berg endet. Ich möchte nicht, dass die Vielfalt im Namen von "Verbesserung" verloren geht, und nur wohlhabende Personen hier wohnen. Man könnte aber mehr Licht Abends haben.

Das Zusammenleben mit unterschiedlichen Generationen. Mir gefällt die Turmstraße nicht. Das Rathaus nicht. Die Enge vor der U-Bahn-Station Turmstraße in Alt-Moabit nicht.

ZKU ist toll, es fehlt ein Aldi

Einkaufsmöglichkeiten alle sehr nah, öffentliche Verkehrsmittel S-Bahn, U-Bahn und Bus sehr gut. Ich fühle mich in Moabit zuhause. Es fehlt ein Kino in Moabit!!!

Moabit ist perfekt, keine Verbesserung nötig

gut ist das multikulti

Ich mag die bunte Mischung der Menschen und Geschäfte und die zentrale Lage sowie, dass Moabit schön grün ist. Mir fehlen ein paar Cafés und kleine Kleiderläden und ein Schreibwarenladen vermisse ich sehr

Sehr gute Verkehrsanbindung in alle Teile der Stadt und den Flughafen Tegel (der nicht geschlossen werden soll). Die Nähe des Tiergartens, das Hansaviertel, die Spree und der Kanal, die Markthalle, die kommunale Galerie

It's convenient to do grocery shopping

+ Potentials? / Die Potenziale?

Diversity of people and social classes

Therefore I believe Moabit represents Berlin both demographically and in an urban way. In other words Moabit is a mini Berlin.

Quiet district.

Mixed Open minded Community Space to develop

man kommt schnell von hier wo anders hin mit bahn,bus und co.

schöne kleine Läden

Günstige Mieten, wenig Touris

Ich habe alles in der Nähe: Post, Supermarkt, Bars, Wasser, Freunde, Nahverkehr

Tolle Architektur, Wohnungen, Spree, Noch nicht so gentrifiziert, Nähe Atelier, Schule, Hort, Mischung Menschen, entspannt - nicht so wie in Neukölln, Kreuzberg etc. - nicht so extrem viel Party, Dreck, Glastrümer, visueller Stress usw.

Alles nicht weit, Hbf, Flughafen, Ring...

zentrale Lage und die Nähe zu Spree und anderen Gewässern bsp. dem Plötzensee

schöne Wohngegenden, die wie ein verschlafener Prenzlauerberg wirken; gut gemischtes Publikum (international, Zugezogene, Ur-Berliner, jung, alt); Spreenähe; Anbindung

alles

Spreenähe/ super Verkehrsanbindung

Beautiful green central

Ruhe, Zentralität

Viel Wasser und Wege am Wasser entlang

the river side is nice and has potential for development, in the center a lot of potentila for more diverse offering of culture and services, klein tiergarten could be nicer as well

Man kann bequem mit dem Fahrrad in andere Stadtteile

Alles Da

Kulturelle Vielfalt -> Verschiedene Kulturkreise ansässig in Deutschland können sich ausdrücken.

Die Insellage

Günstige Wohnung, nette Umgebung, gute angeschlossen an Nahverkehr, Flughafennähe

Ich wohne am Spreeufer, wo ich gerne spazieren gehe. Die Nähe zum Tiergarten ist phantastisch für Sport, und im Sommer für den Besuch der Live-Konzert-Veranstaltungen jeden Sonntag im "Englischen Garten".

mitten in der Stadt am Wasser, ruhig und liebenswert

noch günstige mieten, multi kulti

Zentrale Lage + viele Altbauten + viel Grün

Tolle Stadtlage

Have Asiamart and asian food

- Challenges? / Die Probleme?

Keeping the social balance up after the arrival of the refugees

Moabit has some ugly areas like Tum Straße or Huttenstraße. In its industrial part it is pretty undeveloped. Public space are not spread evenly in it, so there are some spots which remain undiscovered even for the people living here. Or there is no center where you can meet up, interact and get information.

Improving the offer of services for leisure and green spaces, as well as improving the connectivity.

Turmstraße beusselstr

wenn das neue einkaufscentrum fertig ist

steigende Mieten, Bau der Mall, zu viele Zugezogene

Verkehrsanbindung geht besser, Läden langweilig

es gibt auch etwas unsichere Ecken (U-Bhf Turmstraße)

Gentrifizierung

Kleiner Tiergarten, Drogen und Prostitution

Attraktivität für Investoren, die vielen Casinos und andere dubiose Läden (bsp.nähe Beusselstr/Turmstr), teilweise Leerstand von Gewerberäumen und die chaotische Situation am LaGeSo.

die Turmstr. müsste wieder belebt werden: weniger verkommene Geschäfte mit vergilbten Fronten , weniger Spielotheken, weniger Verkehr/ Fußgänger-freundlicher ; U-Bahn oder Tram-Anbindung zum Hauptbahnhof

gentrifizierung

Begida Demos

Missing parking space

Schlechte Anbindung an Kreuzberg/Neukölln, Mehr Spätis, Mehr Bars, einen Wochenmarkt, bessere Anbindung an angrenzenden Bezirk Prenzlauer Berg

Teilweise dreckig, Gefahr von Verdrängung (Innenstadtlage , bezahlbarer Wohnraum)

the surrounding of turmstrasse u-bahn with refugees, demos, homeless

U-bahn/Bahn Anbindung in Richtung Ost/West könnte besser sein! Sonst ist die Entwicklung um den Hauptbahnhof herum unfassbar trostlos. Das Büro in dem ich arbeite ist dort hingezogen, und es ist wirklich öde dort die Mittagspause zu verbringen. Man merkt, dass man versucht hat aus dem Nichts ein neues Viertel zu schaffen, was im Gegensatz zur Ecke um des Hausvogteiplatz überhaupt nicht gelungen ist.

keine freien, billigen Wohnungen

Es ist sehr dunkel.

Kiffer usw. im Ottopark, am U-Bahnhof Turmstraße

Manchmal komische Leute

Ältere Häuser wurden in den letzten 5-10 Jahren abgerissen, damit Neubau von teuren Luxus-Wohnungen realisiert werden konnte. Das finde ich schlecht, weil sich die ursprüngliche Kiezbewohner-Mischung ändert. Es ist unsozial.

Es gibt keine.

organisierte kriminalität

Zu viele Billig-Shops

Etwas langweilig, zu wenig junge Leute. Zu wenig interessante Cafés. Die Spiehallen, die zu

vielen Dönerbuden, die Billigläden. Ich bin für Gentrifizierung "light"

restaurant variety not diverse enough

And one last thing.../ Zuletzt...

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I want to be contacted for... / Ich möchte kontaktiert werden, um...



staying involved / weiter an diesem Projekt teilzunehmen	11	37.9 %
the results of the project / das Ergebnis dieses Projekts zu erfahren	15	51.7 %
no, thank you! / nein danke!	12	41.4 %

DAILY AMOUNT OF RESPONSES

